

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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NO VOTE, NO CENSUS.



Mr. John Burns in his dual capacity as Cabinet Minister and Head of the Census Department.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Women's Social and Political Union have just published their fifth annual report. If there are any politicians who still imagine that a little "firm handling" can stamp out the women's agitation, we recommend to them the expenditure of the sum of threepence on the purchase of this document and the perusal of its contents.

A Great Organisation.

In its headquarters alone the Union now occupies 37 rooms. In addition it has premises in 19 centres in the provinces and in 15 local districts in London. It employs a salaried staff of 110 persons, not counting the army of voluntary workers who give freely of their time and service. The year's record of public meetings

held in support of the cause runs into very many thousands. The total sum available for expenditure by the Treasurer has amounted for the year to £34,500; and over and above this the Woman's Press has had an income of £9,000, and the local W.S.P.U.'s a combined income of several thousand pounds. In place of the party funds of the great men's political organisations, secretly raised and secretly expended, there is an open subscription list of many thousand names and a public balance sheet with a certified audit. The concrete facts of magnitude and growth which this report exhibits are the material expression of the indomitable spirit of women determined to win their freedom.

The Militant Campaign.

But the members of the Women's Social and Political Union are fully aware that by educational activity alone the victory cannot be won. Therefore prominent in the record of the year they place the brave stand of the 400 women who faced insult and brutality in the streets last November because they insisted upon their rights as citizens of the country, and the heroism of the 75 women who suffered imprisonment for the protest they made against injustice. And for the future, though the Committee "confidently anticipate that the enfranchisement of the women of this country will shortly be an accomplished fact," yet they realise that there may be some hard fighting to be done before the end is reached.

The Census Protest.

The most immediate form of protest to be adopted is organised resistance to the Census, which the members

of the Union will carry out undisturbed by the fulminations of the Press. In fact the very arguments by which opponents hope to deter women from joining in this protest are those which impress upon them most strongly the necessity for making it. Thus the *Times* in its leading article of March 17, pointed out that upon the accuracy of the Census will depend the basis of measures to be formed for dealing with the condition of women and children. Precisely! But women do not want any more measures of this kind to be passed until they have the right to share in the framing of them. Miss Margaret Ashton, who is not herself a militant suffragist, expresses this very clearly in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, in the course of which she says:—

The answer is very human, very simple. Women are afraid—afraid to trust the deductions from these figures to the one-sided, biased judgment and legislation of men alone. Women see themselves hunted out of one employment after another and threatened in many more for quite capricious reasons. Now well-paid night-work is forbidden, as in the printing trades, while ill-paid nursing and sweated home work remain untouched. Now it is the married teacher with a fair salary and short hours for five days a week who is turned out, while the sewing-woman works long hours for six or even seven days at starvation pay. Now it is the skilled florist, whose work is light and well paid, but whose hours do not suit our governors, while the worse hours for ill-paid laundry-workers still remain. Women are afraid; they dare not trust our family life to the men who are capable of such bad judgment and oppressive legislation; men who, like Mr. John Burns, constantly threaten the wage-earning of married women without at the same time making adequate support (not bare maintenance) and future provision a legal claim on the husband. We fear the interpretation that may be put on the figures of factory work of mothers, while no statistics are asked also as to the support or starvation of expectant mothers unpaid and over-worked to the last moment before childbirth in the home. Industrial legislation as passed by men

has borne so hardly on women's earning capacity that census resistance is one means of preventing further restrictions till equivalent maintenance is secured and they have the power to speak for themselves.

And in a reply to the *Times*, which we give in full on page 400, Mrs. Pankhurst deals with the whole situation.

Government Subterfuge.

The Government are already showing signs that they hope to meet the straightforward demands of women by trickery. When the House first met in February, they contrived to postpone the discussion of Woman Suffrage by a motion to take all the time of the House up to Easter. They got their Liberal followers to agree to this on the plea that it would enable them to carry the Parliament Bill through the Commons and send it up to the Lords before the end of April. They now profess to have discovered that their calculations were all wrong, and that, in the words of "P. W. W." in the *Daily News*, "it is now impossible for the [Parliament] Bill to reach the Lords before the latter half of May at the earliest." We see in this calculation and miscalculation simply an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the House of Commons, and to enable the Cabinet to provide a plausible excuse for refusing facilities to the Women's Bill. How far it will impose on the credulity of Members of Parliament we do not know, but we do know that women will not take tamely or submissively any further dilly-dallying with their question.

"Fight all the Time."

Speaking on the prospects of the year 1911, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman of the Labour Party, named several items of labour legislation which he said were important, and added that "the Labour Party must have things this year or they would fight all the time." And the Government will have to provide time for the passage of the Women's Bill into law *this session*, and if necessary to postpone other questions less pressing for settlement, or the women will "fight all the time." The Labour Party have the power of the vote and their fight can therefore take a constitutional form. The women have no vote, therefore they have no constitutional weapon to employ. And if the Government render a fight necessary they will have to adopt the sterner and cruder methods of militant action.

Press "Mendacity."

The anti-suffrage cause makes strange bed-fellows. In its opposition to granting the fundamental rights of citizenship to women the *Times* finds itself coming to the support of its hated opponent, Mr. Winston Churchill. In its issue of March 17th it says:

The pastime of baiting the Home Secretary about the conduct of the police in the disturbance created by Suffragists at Westminster last November is not more likely to enlist his sympathy than to impress the general public. These charges have been made and constantly repeated, but no attempt has been made to produce evidence in support of them.

The amazing character of this statement will only be appreciated by those who realise that the charges are not made by the women but by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee, that they are supported by the evidence of no fewer than 135 women, and that both the Conciliation Committee and the W.S.P.U. are anxious for the public investigation which Mr. Winston Churchill has not the courage to face. To such lengths of misrepresentation is the Press of this country prepared to go, confident of its power to suppress by illegitimate means the true facts of the situation.

A Prima Facie Case made out.

We are informed that Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., have seen between them fifteen witnesses of the occurrences of November last, and have read the whole of the documentary evidence, and that they have drafted a report which will shortly be published. We understand that this report entirely corroborates the conclusions drawn by Mr. Brailsford as to there being *prima facie* evidence of undue and aggressive violence on the part of the police, and that both gentlemen consider that there is a clear case for a searching public enquiry.

What is Forceful Feeding?

Mr. Abbey was released from prison on Tuesday morning, and though seriously pulled down by the treatment he has received, hopes to be well enough to be present on Saturday next at the Carlton Hall, when a welcome is being extended to him. In reply to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Snowden, on Monday last, as to whether Mr. Abbey and Mr. Franklin were being forcibly fed in prison, Mr. Churchill said: "Both prisoners are being artificially fed. It has not been necessary to use force." This is, of course, a mere juggling with words. When the horrible and painful process of tube feeding is being carried out on a prisoner against his wishes, that is forcible feeding, whether his resistance actually takes the form of struggling or not. On Tuesday Mr. Hunt asked Mr. Churchill whether the offence which Mr. Franklin had committed was one involving personal dishonour. Mr. Churchill replied:

No question arises as to whether his offence involves personal dishonour. A discretionary power is given by Parliament to the Secretary of State, and I do not propose to apply the conditions of the new rules in the future to male persons who commit acts of violence and disorder.

It will be remembered that a fortnight ago Mr. Churchill defended his exclusion of Mr. Abbey from the new regulations on the ground that he considered Mr. Abbey had been guilty of serious violence. We pointed out at the time that this was palpably untrue, and Mr. Churchill, as will be seen, has now changed his ground, and states that in the exercise of his discretion he proposes to exclude all men Suffragist prisoners from the benefits of the new rules.

Expediency, not Principle.

That this new attitude amounts in effect to a breach of faith on the part of the Home Secretary no one who studies the facts impartially can dispute, for on July 20 last Mr. Churchill distinctly stated that "all persons committed to prison as Suffragettes were as a matter of course, in the absence of special circumstances, to be accorded the benefit of the new rules," and it is only a quibble to say now that he proposes, in his discretion, to confine this provision to women. But, in this matter is involved more than the mere question of Mr. Churchill's honour (a plant of fragile growth on which, at the best of times, not too much reliance must be placed); there is involved here the moral support of the community of the whole administration of justice. When a political offender whom the community does not adjudge guilty of moral turpitude, is treated as an ordinary criminal, the good sense of the better half of the community is outraged, and their respect for the principles of law and justice is seriously weakened. We had supposed that Mr. Churchill introduced the new regulations with this in view. Apparently, it was to him only a question of political expediency.

Lady Selborne and the Boycott.

The Press have broken down, for "this week only," their boycott of Woman Suffrage in order to give a lecture on morals to the Countess of Selborne. Never even in their "serious talks to young women" about the evil ways of the militant Suffragists have they reached the same level of pompous hypocrisy. Lady Selborne's crime consisted in writing a letter to the papers, in which she quoted as an illustration of her meaning an imaginary letter of Lady Constance Lytton's, which accurately represented Lady Constance's views and had her full approbation. Similar methods have been adopted, as Lord Hugh Cecil points out in a letter to the *Times*, which we quote on page 402, from time immemorial in political controversy. Moreover, nearly every reporter of every newspaper is expected every day to put words into the mouths of the men and women whom he interviews, which are not actually uttered by them; and so long as he fairly expresses their opinions, no one complains. But the Press who have constituted themselves the mentors of Lady Selborne go far beyond this and frequently, of deliberate purpose, inaccurately misrepresent and distort the views and actions of Suffragettes in the hope of prejudicing them with their readers. Fortunately the public are not so stupid as the writers in the Press suppose.

Turning the Tables.

A well-known London nerve specialist has been discussing with a representative of the *Daily Mirror* Lord Selborne's dictum, that "men as a whole are quite as emotional as women." According to this authority:

The old-established opinion that women are more emotional than men is really a fallacy. Men are more inclined to shriek and become hysterical during exciting, trying times than the "gentler" sex.

Women have the reputation of "losing their heads" in emotional crises, but this is quite a mistaken idea. In sudden emergencies, sudden illnesses and real danger women always shine.

Men have not that natural and instinctive presence of mind which women possess. If the truth were told the majority of men would confess that their emotions are more susceptible, more easily moved than those of their wives.

This is turning the tables with a vengeance!

The Value of a Woman's Life.

At Nottingham Assizes last week a man was indicted for the manslaughter of his grandmother, aged 86. The deceased had died from syncope accelerated by direct violence. The man confessed that he hit her with his fists. The judge, regarding the case as in the nature of a drunken assault, sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment. Yet a woman whose mind becomes unhinged by the terrible ordeal of childbirth, and who takes away her infant's life, is sentenced to death!

The Case of Mr. Hawkins.

Our readers will remember how our good friend Mr. Hawkins had his leg broken at a Liberal meeting in Bradford in the autumn owing to the brutality of the stewards. Mr. Hawkins decided to bring an action for damages against the Liberal Committee, and this action came on for hearing on Wednesday as we went to press. At the close of the day's hearing the case was adjourned until the following day. We hope to be able to give the result and full particulars next week.

Items of Interest.

The women of Austria have not been slow to take advantage of their newly won freedom to hold political meetings. Four thousand women gathered on Sunday in Vienna and marched down the Ringstrasse in order to emphasise their demand for the franchise.

Miss Ada Newman has been elected by a majority of 200 as Councillor for one of the wards of Walsall.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

We shall go a very long way towards completing the £100,000 Fund at the Albert Hall meeting, even if we do not quite touch the margin. The figure stands at £90,897 in the present issue of the paper. Since March 18, we have more than completed £91,000. The Self-Denial cards are coming in fast, and it is safe to count upon a return of £2,000 from that source. This leaves a sum of £7,000 yet to be realised. A large part if not the whole of this sum will, we are confident, be subscribed and promised at our great meeting. The new financial year opens with the brightest prospects. Our fifth annual report has been sent to subscribers and a copy has gone out to all the papers. The members of this Union will rejoice to see how great a work has been accomplished during the past year, and how magnificent a sum has been put together by their united

efforts. The Treasurer thanks them, one and all, with a very full heart, for their service rendered to this cause, and for their great and untiring generosity. Persecution, misrepresentation and boycott, cannot crush this movement, but can only strengthen it. Such is the experience of the W.S.P.U. The evidences produced in this report of a spirit utterly untiring and indomitable, must convince our opponents that their opposition is doomed to failure, and will confirm our supporters in the certainty of the speedy triumph of our cause.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

March 13 to March 18.

Already acknow-	£ s. d.	Mrs. Smith	2 s. 0
lodge	250,873 3 2	Mrs. Yates	0 10 0
Anon., for sending		Mrs. Blair	0 1 6
"V. f. W." to School-		Mrs. Horn	0 1 0
mistresses	1 13 6	Miss Dutton	0 1 0
Mrs. W. Grech	0 5 0	Mrs. Britton	0 4 0
Miss M. G. Blackman ..	0 2 6	Miss Hyde	0 2 0
Mrs. A. S. Bach	0 2 6	Mrs. Robinson	0 3 0
D. A. H. (for Census		Miss Williamson ..	0 5 0
Resistance)	5 0 0		
Mrs. F. R. M. Furdon ..	0 1 0		
Aberdeen Sympathiser			
for Educational Work ..	0 5 0		
Miss A. S. Beckford ..	0 5 0		
Mrs. Ayrton Gould	1 1 0		
Mrs. de Vere Mathew			
(trans. subs.)	0 7 6		
Mrs. Julius Singer (do.)			
.....	7 9 0		
Mrs. C. M. Wilson	1 0 0		
Miss Alice T. Robinson ..	0 5 0		
Mrs. Lucy Laslo	1 0 0		
Mrs. Edith Robert-Town			
.....	1 0 0		
F. W. Pethick-Lawrence			
Esq.	100 0 0		
Surplus on Tickets	0 1 6		
Miss Mary Foster	1 0 0		
Miss Ethel Claremont ..	0 5 0		
Mrs. H. M. Robinson	5 0 0		
Per Miss L. Ainsworth ..	0 2 6		
Mrs. Warren	0 1 0		
Mrs. Lismore	0 1 0		
Per Mrs. A. E. Hall	1 0 0		
Miss Florence Harris			
(lecture fee)	2 0 0		
Mrs. & Miss Hewitson			
(sale of old papers,			
etc.)	0 5 6		
Birkenhead Meeting,			
per Mrs. Abrahams	4 6 7		
Birkenhead At Homes			
(do)	0 12 6		
Mrs. Zangwill	0 5 0		
Profit on "V. f. W."	0 8 2		
Per Mrs. Dove-Willcox ..	0 10 0		
Mrs. Beddoe	0 2 6		
Mrs. Howell	0 2 6		
Per Miss D. Evans—			
Miss Haly	0 10 0		
Anon.	0 10 0		
Mrs. Kerwood	0 2 0		
Mrs. Bunting	0 2 6		
Miss Bodell (sale of			
toilet)	0 1 3		
Miss Ellis	0 2 6		
Miss Ferris	0 2 0		
Mrs. Burnard	0 1 0		
Bazaar	1 5 8		
Miss Usherwood	0 1 0		
Mrs. Byron Smith	0 2 6		
Byron Smith, Esq.	0 0 6		
Miss Steen	0 2 0		
Miss Ward	0 2 6		
Miss Sadd	0 1 9		
Miss Webster	0 1 0		
Miss Smallwood (sale			
of cookery books)	0 1 0		
Miss Midgley (sale of			
marmalade)	0 1 0		
Per Miss O. Fontaine—			
Mrs. Southwood			
Jones	0 10 6		
Mrs. Griffiths	0 3 0		
Per Lady Constance Lytton—			
Miss Marie Hamilton ..	0 3 0		
Per Mrs. Mansel—			
Sale of sweets	0 2 2		
Sale of marmalade	0 5 0		
Sale of needlework	0 4 8		
Per Miss C. Markwick—			
Miss Durham	0 5 0		
Bazaar	3 13 7		
Bazaar teas	0 6 0		
Profit on "V. f. W."	0 2 3		
Profit on literature	0 8 2		
Profit on tea sold	0 1 6		
Raffle	0 5 0		
Per Miss C. Marsh—			
Dr. Corinne Duncan	0 3 0		
Mrs. Hewitt	0 1 0		
Mrs. Bullin	0 0 6		
L. Peacock Esq.	0 4 0		
Mrs. L. Peacock	0 4 0		
Per Miss A. Miller—			
Miss Grady	1 0 0		
Miss B. Grady	0 15 0		
Miss Broadhurst	0 3 0		
Sale of sweets	0 1 4		
Sale of linen	0 5 9		
Sale of teas	0 10 0		
Mrs. Streetfield			
(Drawing room			
meeting)	0 8 6		
Mrs. Streetfield	0 4 0		
Miss Pickett	0 3 0		
Mrs. Poyser (Drawing			
room meeting)	0 11 1		
Miss Rendle	0 5 0		
Per Miss M. Phillips—			
Miss Clay	0 1 6		
Telephone call	0 0 2		
C. W. Allen, Esq.	0 10 0		
Mrs. Bekton	0 2 6		
Mrs. Moseley	0 1 0		
Per Miss J. Stephenson—			
"Jane"	0 1 0		
Extra on tea	0 6 0		
Manchester Members			
(per Mrs. Ratcliffe)			
Mrs. Webster	0 3 0		
Mrs. Race	0 1 6		
Miss Arenberg	0 1 6		
Miss E. Arenberg	0 1 6		
Miss Webster	0 1 6		
Miss L. Webster	0 1 6		
Miss Allen	0 2 0		
Mrs. Cohen	0 2 0		
Mrs. Ratcliffe	0 2 0		
Miss McDonald	0 1 6		
Miss Grant	0 1 6		
Nurse Griffin	0 1 0		
Mrs. Edleston	0 0 6		
Mrs. Gaeck	0 1 6		
Miss G. Spangell	0 3 0		
Miss Valtwork	0 1 6		
Miss Owen	0 1 0		
Mrs. Humphries	1 0 0		
Miss O. Smith	0 1 6		
Mrs. Astin	0 0 6		
Mrs. Banks	0 1 6		
Miss M. Banks	0 1 0		
Mrs. Roberts	0 3 0		
Mrs. Bauman	0 3 0		
Miss Whitaker	0 3 0		
Mrs. Campbell	0 1 6		
Miss Wilson	0 0 6		
Mrs. Emils H. East-			
burn	0 10 0		
Mrs. Fry	1 1 0		
Miss A. F. Grievs	0 2 0		
Mrs. Annie Ingram	0 1 0		
Mrs. L. Bennett	0 2 0		
Mrs. Florence Bous-			
field	1 0 0		
Miss Janet M. Benson ..	0 12 0		
Miss E. Allen	0 5 0		
Miss A. M. Hooton	0 2 6		
Miss Constance Auld ..	0 10 0		
Miss Winifred Auld	0 10 0		
Miss B. Coventry	1 0 0		
The Misses Howe	1 0 0		
Mrs. Mary Duncan	0 2 6		
Miss Isabel B. Jones	0 5 0		
Miss Annie H. Bow	0 2 6		
Mrs. A. E. Hall	1 1 0		
Mrs. Beatrice Hartley ..	1 0 0		
Miss Jean M. Campbell ..	0 10 0		
Nurse Askew	0 2 0		
Mrs. and Miss Hearn	0 2 6		
Miss J. E. Gibson	0 2 6		
Miss M. Blanche Gres-			
well	1 0 0		
Miss E. H. Harrison	0 1 0		
Mrs. R. Benbow	0 10 0		
Mrs. Ada M. Baxter	1 1 0		
Mrs. Charles Imbach	0 5 0		
Mrs. R. R. Fleming	0 5 0		
"Divided Skirt"	0 1 0		
Miss Minnie Evans	1 1 0		
Miss J. A. Moore	1 1 0		
Miss Maud Place	0 2 0		
Mrs. Julius Singer	2 11 0		
Miss V. Littlewood	0 1 0		
Miss R. V. Lucas	0 2 6		
Miss M. N. Price	0 5 0		
Miss Mary Price	1 0 0		
Mrs. M. M. Murray	5 0 0		
Mrs. E. C. Martin	0 5 0		
Miss Jane Mackay	0 5 0		
Misses C. & N. Shaboe ..	0 5 0		
Mrs. B. Livesey	0 1 0		
Miss Young	0 1 0		
Miss Gwenllian Pryce ..	0 2 6		
Mrs. C. S. O'Dell	0 5 0		
Miss Minnie Walker	1 0 0		
Mrs. & Miss Hettie			
Miller	1 0 0		
Mrs. Van der Voer Quick			
.....	0 7 0		
Mrs. George Edwards			
Sutcliffe	0 2 6		
Miss Ellen M. Lloyd	0 5 0		
Mrs. P. Sherwen	0 5 0		
Mrs. A. E. Macklin	0 10 0		
Mrs. Annie B. Taylor	0 0 6		
Miss Rebecca Morton	1 0 0		
Miss M. Smith	1 1 0		
Miss Ada F. Smith	1 0 0		
Miss L. Woodger	0 10 0		
Miss L. Randall	0 2 0		
Miss Mary Roseby	0 5 0		
Mrs. M. J. Walter	0 5 0		
Miss M. McMorran	0 2 6		
Mrs. I. McMorran	0 2 6		
Miss Agnes MacPherson ..	0 4 8		
Miss O. Laird	0 0 6		
Miss Helen Nicol	1 0 0		
Miss A. W. Liscombe	0 1 0		
Mrs. B. B. Lasemann	0 5 0		
Miss Dorothy Meibé	1 1 0		
Miss A. E. Wilson	1 1 0		
Miss Smith	1 1 0		
Miss Florence Nash	0 10 0		
Miss Kilroy	0 1 0		
The Misses Beck	5 0 0		
Miss Beatrice Hunter	0 5 0		
Miss D. Forbes	0 10 0		
Mrs. C. Challen	0 10 0		
Mrs. S. A. Child	0 5 0		
Mrs. A. Durant	0 5 0		
Mrs. Tremayne	1 0 0		
Miss Adeline Moses	0 5 0		
Miss M. Troy	1 1 0		
Miss B. Sherwood	0 5 0		
Mrs. Shaw	0 2 6		
Miss A. Sherwood	0 5 0		
Miss B. Marlow	0 2 0		
Miss Kathleen Sinclair ..	1 0 0		
"Tiny Ripple"	0 2 6		
Miss S. Wylie	1 1 0		
Per Miss C. Markwick—			
Mrs. Hepburn	0 2 6		
Miss Durham	0 1 0		
Mrs. Harden	0 2 6		
Collected, Wandsworth			
.....	0 11 3		
Collecting Cards—			
Mrs. Clara Brown	0 1 3		
Misses Balfour and			
Williams	0 8 0		
Fräulein Elisabeth			
Spangell	0 3 6		
Miss Hester I. Turner	0 3 6		
Misses N. Sutherland			
and J. M. Yates	0 7 0		
Miss V. M. Shillington ..	1 10 0		
Miss E. S. Evans	0 12 0		
Anon., 1254	0 13 6		
Miss Constance Brown ..	0 10 0		
Mrs. L. A. Harverson	3 4 0		
Miss Madeline Deedy	2 0 0		
Miss N. Vickerman	0 4 0		
Miss Alma Thompson	0 6 0		
Miss L. Winfield	0 6 0		
Flags, &c.	5 13 0		
Membership Fees	5 13 0		
Collections, etc.—			
London	50 17 9		
Per Miss L. Ainsworth ..	2 7 0		
Per Miss A. Davies	2 6 7		
Per Mrs. Dove-Willcox ..	4 18 4		
Per Mrs. E. S. Evans	7 12 1		
Per Miss O. Fontaine	2 19 7		
Per Mrs. Mansel	12 16 10		
Per Miss C. Markwick	0 25 0		
Per Miss C. Marsh	2 19 1		
Per Miss Miller	0 19 6		
Per Miss M. Phillips	0 5 8		
Per Miss J. Stephenson ..	5 17 5		
Total	250,897 12 s. 0		

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

By Laurence Housman.

There is an almost inevitable difference in the way men Suffragists and women Suffragists look upon the political bondage in which the women of this country are still being held. A man needs a good deal of imagination before he can feel toward the wrong done to another exactly as he would if the wrong were done to himself; he needs also a considerable power of mental detachment before he can see that the political party for which he has worked for many years enthusiastically and loyally is being corruptly used by its leaders to thwart and to put back a claim to liberty which is already his. Conscious of his own good intentions, not conscious how he would feel were he to-day in the woman's place, he cannot, for all his theoretic admission of her equal right, feel the same indignation which the woman feels as the result of hard, practical experience. He does not realise that to her this prolonged denial of her right to full citizenship is a daily indignity; and as he does not realise it, he cannot be expected to act as if he did.

Nevertheless, when honest men do realise it, as they sometimes do by the help of those nearest and dearest to them, then their action must follow suit, or they cease to be honest men. And what the honest men of party lack to-day is not conscience, but imagination—the power to feel on behalf of women exactly as they would feel were they themselves in the woman's place. How, then, are they to be brought to realise what lies at their very door, and yet outside their own personal experience? By one thing alone—the action of those men and women who do already feel as one this daily indignity which women are called upon to bear.

Those who so feel are agreed in regarding the present position of women under the law as immoral and degrading; not merely to women, but to men also; immoral and degrading to the whole community, before which it is allowed to stand for an example and a sign.

In relation to that immoral and degrading position women have either reached "the age of consent" or they have not. If they have not, then they are still in their political minority, and, being under age, are not responsible for the perfunctory consent which they give to an immoral and degrading relationship. But it follows that if they are thus politically under age their qualification for the vote is at present an imperfect one.

Women Have Attained Their Majority.

But if, as all good Suffragists believe, women have attained their political majority, and are to-day unjustly debarred from enfranchisement, then they have reached the "age of consent," and if they are giving their consent to an immoral and degrading relationship, they are in part responsible for it. The claim the law makes upon them of government without representation is an evil which infects both our public and our private life, perpetuating as a legal institution the tyranny of man over woman, and so vitiating in every department of life the true relations of sex. If, then, the women have withdrawn their consent from that relationship imposed by law, there must be, wherever any definite act of consent is required from women, a sign not of agreement, but of revolt.

In a great many ways our lives are so ordered by custom and convention, and the work of administration goes with such easy routine on the departmental wheels provided for it, that we are seldom aware of being called upon to give our consent to the forms and methods of government under which we live. But now and again the Government has to come to the people for a definite act of consent, which permits the departmental wheels to run on. One of these is the payment of taxes, which are not deducted at the source; another is the filling up of the Census forms. Here, then, is a test whether women do consent to a form of government which, in the one-sided claim it makes on their allegiance, is a negation of fair-dealing and justice. They may have said from many a platform, and with absolute sincerity, that they do not consent to be so governed; they may in their hearts resent such government; but with their hands, and of their own motion, all those women who fill up the Census forms on April 2 will be actually giving their consent to, and so helping to perpetuate, a relationship between the governing power and the governed which is immoral and degrading to the whole community.

If those women have politically reached the age of

consent, they have become responsible, not only for making easy the continuance in one of the processes of an evil system, but for neglecting an opportunity of bringing home to the men of their own households, and throughout the whole country, that feeling of passionate resentment against unrepresentative government which is—or which ought to be—theirs. A wise magistrate once said that bad laws were not mended until they were broken; but it is not from the criminal classes that the breaking down of bad laws is to be looked for; the moral object-lesson for unjust and unrepresentative government has to come from the non-criminal classes. The revolt of those whose instinct and wish are to be law-abiding is the one thing which no Government that depends on a popular basis can ignore, or meet with mere repression.

In attacking the Government through the Census, we are accused of "a crime against science." The charge is a short-sighted one, since the shortest cut to true political science is the blocking of unscientific government. When people erect barricades they have no quarrel either with the street or with the traffic which passes through it. Their quarrel is with the Government alone. Yet the barricade is effective to its purpose, for it forces the Government to come out and fight; and though barricade after barricade may be broken down: the object-lesson of resistance is there doing its work, causing some long-standing grievance to be known and realised by the public mind.

That gulf which exists, where imagination is lacking, between the mind of the average man possessed of the vote and the mind of the fully qualified woman deprived of the vote, will never be bridged by words alone. Until the average man sees the woman's words of indignation consistently interpreted in action he will still fail to realise how deeply she feels her deprivation of citizenship. It may be stupidity on his part, but stupidity as regards sympathetic understanding of the opposite sex is average human nature; and it is with average human nature that we have to deal. Consistent action is the only way to a general understanding of what is now stirring in women's minds.

In this connection I would quote the words of an eminent "Constitutional" Woman Suffragist in a pamphlet only recently published: "For long, very long, I was half-hearted as to the woman's movement. . . . From that inertia and stupidity I was roused by the militant suffragists. I read of delicate and fastidious women who faced the intimate disgust of prison life because they and their sister-women wanted a vote. Something caught me in the throat. I felt that they were feeling, and then, because I felt, I began to understand." And the writer concludes: "If this letter should meet the eye of any militant suffragist, I should like, though I do not fight in her camp, to thank her from the bottom of my heart for doing me a signal service, for making me feel, and thereby teaching me to understand."

It is confessions such as this which give to militancy its abundant justification. Underlying all militancy is a consistency between word and deed which we do not find in Cabinet Ministers; which we do not find, indeed, to the same degree, in any other political organisation of the day. And it is this consistency which will at last carry home to the average man the conviction that women have, indeed, attained to the political "age of consent," and that from unrepresentative government their consent is strenuously withheld.

MILITANT METHODS AT HIGH WYCOMBE.

In defence of a right-of-way, "simple but forcible methods have been adopted," says the *Daily Chronicle*, by an army of three thousand persons near High Wycombe, Bucks. These methods consisted of breaking down the obstruction and marching along the disputed footway. Women are out to fight for a right-of-way—the right to share in the selection of the representatives of the people, and also, incidentally, for the right to be received in deputation by the Prime Minister, and when this constitutional right is blocked up they also have to adopt "simple but forcible" measures; but when they do so, the *Daily Chronicle* and other Liberal papers, instead of praising them for their public spirit, heap abuse upon them. Truly is Wisdom justified of her children.

* "Home Sum, being a letter to an Anti-Suffragist from an Anthropologist." By Jane B. Harrison, LL.D. Published by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

IN THE

Royal Albert Hall,

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911,

TO SUPPORT THE

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL

NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

7.30 p.m. Organ Recital,
by MRS. MARY LAYTON, M.R.C.O.

8 p.m. "The March of the Women,"
conducted by the Composer, Dr. ETHEL SMYTH, and sung by Special Choir and by the whole Audience.

(Preceding the singing of the March, Mrs. Pankhurst will present to Dr. Ethel Smyth a Baton, in recognition of the honour she has conferred upon the Union by the composition and presentation of the March.)

RESOLUTION.

This Meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote. The Meeting demands the immediate cessation of these tactics, and calls for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill in 1911. And further, the Meeting calls upon women to unite in determined militant protest against any attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to prevent this measure of justice being carried into law during the present Session of Parliament.

CHAIR - MRS. PANKHURST.
MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

COLLECTION.

MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN

(President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria), Woman Voter and Leader of the Woman's Movement in Australia.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

God Save the King.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street, London, W.

REST GOWNS.

Containing the comfort of a Wrapper with the style and finish of a fashionable Costume. These gowns are adapted from the newest Paris models. They are made from rich quality silks, the cut of which is excellent.



TEA GOWN (as sketch), in all shades of rich satin, with dainty fichu of gauze edged with silver lace and finished at the waist with silver girdle to match.

58/6

CENSUS RESISTANCE.

"The Suffragettes have now definitely decided to take leave of their Census."—Punch.

The newspapers are already showing considerable interest in the Census protest. The *Times*, in a leading article, has commented upon the protest as follows:—

Some of the advocates of Woman Suffrage have a plan in hand which reveals their singular notions of responsibility. . . . The plan is to upset the Census which is shortly to be taken. These women, who wish the nation to take them seriously, propose to make the Census untrustworthy and consequently worthless, so far as lies in their power, by escaping enumeration and inducing others to do the same. We have already published a protest from Professor Sadler, who pointed out the public injury this would cause if it were successful. He might have put the case very much more strongly. The Census is the basis of all effective statistics, which means exact knowledge of all social conditions. . . . If the Census were seriously wrong, then serious mistakes would be made affecting every field of national activity. Among other things, the ground for measures intended to ameliorate the condition of women and children would be rendered uncertain and fallacious. The error would go on increasing year by year, and there would be no opportunity of putting it right for ten years. Persons who contemplate so grave a public injury prove themselves totally unfit for any sort of public responsibility, and at the same time they reveal the nature of their mental calibre by supposing that the Government or the public are likely to be impressed by such a childish threat. They will be impressed, but it will be by the moral obliquity and mental deficiency of those who have invented the plan.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Reply.

To this criticism, Mrs. Pankhurst replied in the following letter, which appeared in the *Times* of March 20:—

To the Editor of the "*Times*."

Sir,—I have read with interest your leading article in to-day's issue of the *Times*, entitled "Woman Suffrage and Its Advocates," and desire, with your permission, to reply to that part of it which refers to what may be described as an organised boycott of the Census.

The National Committee of the Women's Social and Political Union, of which I am a member, has decided after very long and full consideration, to adopt this form of protest against the determined refusal of the Government to give to women the status of citizenship.

The Census is a numbering of the people. Until women count as people for the purpose of representation in the councils of the nation as well as for purposes of taxation and of obedience to the laws, we advise women to refuse to be numbered.

You point out how important is the Census for statistical purposes. We fully recognise this vital importance. It is an added reason for our protest. The statistics obtained through the Census will form the basis of legislation affecting women which a Parliament of men, responsible only to men, will pass into law. It is because we know from actual experience how always inadequate and often unjust is such legislation that we deliberately and after much thought refuse to provide the information until facilities are given by the Government for the passing into law of a Woman Suffrage Bill, the second reading of which is fixed for May 5 next.

There is a very simple and obvious way out of the difficulty which, let me point out, has only arisen because of the unreasonable behaviour of a small minority of the Cabinet. That is, to give to women a pledge such as the Prime Minister has already given to the Irish, the Welsh, and the Labour parties. Let him assure us that he will not veto our Bill, but will allow such time after second reading as is necessary to carry it to third reading. If this reasonable course is taken, women will, as law-abiding citizens, fill up their Census papers, and the danger to national statistics be happily averted.

The parties I have mentioned—the Irish, the Welsh, and the Labour parties—fortunately for themselves, are able to obtain political satisfaction through the influence of the votes they respectively control. Women, unfortunately, not possessing that constitutional power, are forced to use more painful and clumsy weapons to protect themselves against injustice, actual or potential.

Once we have won the Vote the methods you condemn will no longer be necessary. Until we have won it, we are determined to do all in our power to make clear to our rulers the truth of the axiom that government, to be effective, must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Not only are we prepared to abandon the Census protest on having the required pledge from the Government, but we are ready to go further, and to say that if at any time during this session the Suffrage Bill should become law, those of our members who have withheld information at the time of the Census will immediately, of their own accord, send to the authorities the particulars then refused.

We believe that the suggestion with which Mrs. Pankhurst concludes her letter will be welcomed by every member of the Union, and that when the Bill is carried, all who have not been included in the Census will send to the authorities such information as is necessary to make the returns complete.

Empty Threats.

Undoubtedly, the Census protest will place the authorities in a very great difficulty, a difficulty which they have no legal means of overcoming. In the hope of alarming in-

tending Census resisters, they are (if we may believe reports which appear in the newspapers) making vague threats which they have no legal power of fulfilling. As an instance of such threats, we may quote from the *Evening Times*. On March 18, that paper contained the following statement:—

"The registrars have issued special instructions to the men engaged for this purpose as to how they shall deal with Suffragettes who refuse to sign the Census paper or otherwise put difficulties in their way."

"Immediately," said a registrar to the writer, who has taken upon himself the duties of an enumerator, "you come across a Suffragette who refuses to do as requested, point out to her that she is liable to a fine of £5, and if she continues in her obstinacy, get at once on to the telephone, inform me of the state of affairs, and I will at once appear on the scene and take steps in the direction of compelling her to do as she is commanded to do by law."

"It may not be generally known that should an individual prove obstreperous the enumerator has the legal power invested in him of calling a passing police-constable or an officer from point duty to the house to assist him in his demand that the Census paper shall be signed."

This statement is entirely misleading. Nothing but persuasion, and no compulsion of any kind, can be used by an enumerator or by any policeman whom he may call to his assistance. An occupier who refuses to fill in the Census form can be punished, but

CENSUS PLANS.

All letters relating to Census arrangements, including requests for hospitality, should be sent to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

The essence of all our plans for evading the Census is secrecy. It is not only that information shall be withheld from the authorities on all the many points in the Census paper, but it is also part of the plan that they shall have no idea, even approximate, as to the number of evaders. Therefore it is that the special plans which the Union has arranged for its members are not being made public. All over the country members have made private arrangements, and all sorts of plans and programmes are being carried out by which women in large numbers can completely evade the authorities. Many a house of innocent exterior will be hiding fifty or a hundred women, of whose presence the Registrar will have no idea. The many schemes that are being carried out would make interesting reading, but from their very nature we are unable to do more than hint at them.

There are, however, a good many women not members of the Union who are anxious to take part in this protest, and who cannot call upon their friends to help them. The Union has, therefore, made some special arrangements, particulars of which are given below, in order that everyone who wishes to protest will have the chance of doing so.



(Daily Sketch.)

"The women warriors are in deadly earnest over their Census boycott. Any number of zealous young ladies are working at high pressure at the Women's Social and Political Union's headquarters in Clements Inn, sending out hundreds of Census-resisting forms to the people of Britain."—*Evening Telegraph* (Dundee).

only after a summons has been served upon him, and the case has been tried by a magistrate. The threat to call in a policeman has no more in it than the similar threat made sometimes to recalcitrant inhabitants of the nursery.

Let us repeat once more that a Census resister will be subject to no legal consequences until a summons has been issued and served upon him, and the case has been heard in the police-court.

Another false rumour which is being circulated is that every person who is not included in the Census will be fined £5. This is not the case; only the occupier who deliberately refuses to fill in the required information upon the Census form is liable to any penalty, and that penalty cannot exceed £5. Census evaders cannot be punished in any way, and a resisting occupier will not be fined £5 for every person spending Census night in the house. No heed should be paid to any statements made to the contrary.

To Irish Resisters.

The separate Census Act which applies to Ireland, is, we may here state, rather different from that which applies to Great Britain, and, therefore, those living in Ireland who intend to resist the Census should write to the secretary of the Irish Women's Franchise League, Ancient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin; or to the Belfast Woman Suffrage Society, 61, Scottish Temperance Buildings, Belfast, for full information as to their position.

Information as to some arrangements for Census night, which organisers and members have made in various parts of the country, appear below.

Several correspondents have asked whether the occupier can fill in the names of those of his household who are absent. No. This is illegal, and a fine could be imposed for it.

These special arrangements we gladly make public, and any members of the general public who wish to join can do so by providing themselves with tickets.

In the first place, as we have already announced, members will walk round and round Trafalgar Square. After midnight those who wish can spend some happy hours at the Scala Theatre, where a delightful entertainment will be given by actresses and actors who are in sympathy with the Suffrage movement. After this entertainment the Aldwych Skating Rink will be open, and there will be music and plenty of opportunity for skaters to amuse themselves. The necessary question of food has not been overlooked, and close by, at the Gardenia Restaurant, meals may be had from 12 midnight till 8 a.m. for a shilling each.

London Time Table.

Sunday, April 2.

11.30 to 12.30.—Members will walk round and round Trafalgar Square.

12.30 to 3 a.m.—At the Scala Theatre a varied programme, consisting of short plays, songs, etc., is being arranged. Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair. Admission one shilling to all parts of the hall. Doors open 12.30. Mrs. Portwee is acting as hostess to the actresses who are taking part, and is arranging for them to have supper and breakfast at the Gardenia afterwards. Among those who are kindly giving their services are Marguerite Adamson, Adeline Bousne, Florence Castello, Edith Clegg (engagements permitting), Dennis Cleugh, Jane Comfort, Marta Cunningham, J. S. Dale, Jess Dorynne, Arthur Holland, Sidney Keith, Goodwin Knock, Edith Anton Laing, Beatrice Langley, Arthur Lee, Rosa Leo, Ena Lewis, Gerald Landley, Decima Moore, Gertrude Peppercorn, R. Easton Pickering, and Agnes Thomas. Mrs. Inez Beusman and Mrs. Portwee are organising the entertainment. During the evening the March of the Women will be sung, conducted by Dr. Ethel Smyth. The piano, which will be played by Miss Gertrude Peppercorn, is a Bechstein Grand. The warmest thanks of the Union are due to all those who are giving their help at this entertainment.

N.B.—Tickets, 1s. each, to all parts of the house, should be applied for at once. Apply to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Registers as well as evaders will be cordially welcomed.

3 a.m. to 8 a.m.—The Aldwych Skating Rink (about one minute's walk from Clements Inn) will be open for roller skating. A master of ceremonies will preside. A special band of music will be in attendance, and skates can be hired for 1s. Admission 6d. The Misses Olive, Billy, and Kitty McKay, who are very highly accomplished skaters, have kindly consented to be instructresses for the occasion. Miss Olive McKay will act as "floor manager." They will wear the W.S.P.U. band costume, so well known to all of us, and will thus be easily distinguished.

N.B.—Tickets, 6d. each, to be obtained from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., should be applied for at once.

The Gardenia Restaurant, 6, Catherine Street, W.C. (next to Drury Lane Theatre), will be open from 12 midnight, and members can get a meal at any time up till 8 a.m. for 1s. Mrs. Tuckwell is kindly taking charge of the arrangements, and will have a staff of eighteen members of the Union as waitresses. Breakfasts will be served.

London Members.

Members in Barnes, Balham, Chelsea, Clapton, Cricklewood, Crouch Hill, Dulwich, Fulham, Hampstead, Hampton Wick, Hayes End, Kensington, North London and North-West London, Redhill, Regent's Park, Richmond and Kew, Streatham, West London, and Willesden are throwing open their houses, and members of the Union wishing to evade the Census should write immediately to the Census Secretary at 4, Clements Inn, with requests to be put in touch with hostesses.

In addition to the programme above, several members are arranging all-night "At Home's."

Local Organisations.

Many offers of hospitality have been received from local organisations, also inquiries on the part of isolated members as to finding a home for Census night. All such information and all such inquiries should be addressed immediately to the Census Secretary, at 4, Clements Inn, so that hostesses and guests may be put in touch with one another without loss of time. Arrangements concerning hospitality and precise information as to the number of registers should be sent at once to headquarters, so that it may be tabulated. Information is specially asked with regard to the following towns, about which full particulars as to offers of hospitality have not yet been supplied:—

Weston-super-Mare, Carnarvon, Bangor, Aberystwyth, Rhyl, St. Asaph, Inver, Tunbridge Wells, Isle of Wight, Pangbourne, Berks, Malvern, Inverness, Ventnor, Ludlow, Penzance, Salisbury, Derby.

What Members are Doing.

Members in Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton, Burnham-on-Crouch, Cambridge, Coventry, Droitwich, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Fife, N.B., Lamberhurst (Kent), Liscard, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Parkstone (Dorset), Rishborough, Scarborough, Skye, Southport, Sydenham, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, York are throwing open their houses, and members of the Union wishing to evade the Census should write immediately to the Census Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, with requests to be put in touch with hostesses.

Some Country Arrangements.

(Applications to be made to the Local Organisers.)

All over the country also elaborate plans are being made. A few of these are fore-shadowed under the various headings in "The Campaign Throughout the Country," pages 410 et seq. In addition to these, we append a partial list:—

Bath.—A large house has been taken. There will be short speeches and some singing. Evaders are asked to bring food, a rug, and pillow. It is hoped that intending evaders will remember that expenses will be heavy. Registers and evaders should write to Mrs. Mansel, 12, Walcot Street, Bath, immediately.

Birmingham.—Registers assemble at the office at 11 p.m. There will be speeches, a concert, supper, dancing and games, breakfast, chalking parties, baths (Kent Street), and a second breakfast at Lyons' in New Street at 8 a.m.

Bradford.—Plans are entirely in the hands of Miss Mary Phillips, with whom registers and evaders should communicate at once. Address, 63, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

Bristol.—Victoria Rooms have been taken. A whistle drive is being organised, and refreshments will be served.

Chatham.—A public hall has been taken, and a social evening is being arranged. The hall will be opened at 11.30. Refreshments are being provided.

Cheltenham.—The plans are in the hands of Miss Ada Flatman, Ellenborough House, Cheltenham. All members should communicate with her at once.

Ipswich.—An At Home is being held in this district for those wishing to evade the Census. Supper will take place at midnight, followed by music and progressive whist. The first breakfast will take place at 5 a.m. A small room will be set aside for those wishing to rest. Those unable to stay up all night should communicate with the organiser.

Lodge.—An all-night meeting has been arranged, with games, music, cards, etc. Will any members or sympathisers wishing to take part in the evasion of the Census communicate with Miss Olive Smith, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Leicester.—An all-night meeting is being arranged. Apply for all particulars to Miss Dorothy Pethick, 14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.

Liverpool.—Plans are not being made public. Members should apply to Miss Alice Davis, 28, Berry Street, Liverpool, immediately.

Manchester.—Several houses are to be opened all night, where there will be music, whist drives, and entertainments.

Margate and Ramsgate.—Two large boarding houses have been put at the disposal of the organisers. Will any member wishing to evade the Census communicate at once with Miss Laura Ainsworth, 32, Stewart Road, Gillingham?

Newcastle.—A member has placed her flat at the disposal of evaders, and the organiser is holding an all-night meeting at 77, Blackett Street. Similar arrangements may be made at Sunderland, South Shields, and Jarrow.

Portsmouth.—An all-night reception. Those wishing to be present should communicate immediately with Miss Marsh, 4, Pelham Road, Portsmouth.

Reading.—Secrecy is being maintained as to the plans in Reading. Will members communicate with Miss Stella Fife, 34, Market Place, Reading.

Southampton.—Those wishing to resist or evade must let Miss Marsh know immediately. Address: 4, Pelham Road, Portsmouth.

South Kent.—Secrecy is being maintained with regard to the plans in this district. Will all members communicate at once with Miss Macaulay, Treverra, Bouverie Road, West Folkestone?

Scotland.

Dundee.—Offices open all night. Resisters and evaders should write to Miss Fraser Smith, 61, Nethergate.

Offers for Census Night for Active Resisters.

Certain members of the Union who, for various reasons, find it impossible to incur the penalty imposed by the Census Act, have placed their flats at the disposal of the Union. They are willing that these should be occupied for the night by some member who is prepared not merely to evade, but to make an active protest and refuse to fill in the paper. Members who wish to avail themselves of this offer are asked to write to Miss Olive Smith at once.

Penance.

What can those do who are absolutely prevented by circumstances from either resisting or evading? Their number is, fortunately, not large, but they can buy absolution by sending penance money to the funds of the Union. One member has already done this. As her father insists upon including her in the Census return she has contributed to the Census resistance expenses £5, being the amount of the fine which would be payable had her father consented to omit her name from the Census form.

"A Little Tact."

In the course of an interesting article on the Census in the *Manchester Guardian* on Tuesday, it was said that the registrar for the Ardwick sub-district, Mr. T. E. Hallworth, had met his enumerators with a view to explaining the "almost confusing amount of instructional matter from headquarters. With regard to the threat of some of the Women Suffragists to evade the filling up of the schedules, Mr. Hallworth said he could give no advice upon the course to be followed. The matter, he believed, was under consideration in London. His own view was that the exer-

cise of a little tact and the knowledge that refusal to make a return involved a penalty would prevail in most cases to obtain compliance with the law" (11).

MARJORIE AND HER MONEY.

There is a movement afoot for rendering the Census a farce, by means of the refusal of ladies to allow themselves to be enumerated. Mr. Asquith and other gentlemen consider that ladies are mere ciphers (except as regards the payment of rates and taxes); and, therefore, the ladies intend to take the Prime Minister at his word, by boycotting the Census. I am not going to offer individual advice on this matter. Ladies must decide for themselves whether their opinions on the subject of Woman Suffrage, their personal circumstances, and their physical powers, are such as to justify them in joining this anti-Census movement. At the same time, even where a lady does not feel able, or inclined, to take any personal share, let me bespeak her sympathy for the brave members of her sex who are fighting its battles all over the country, by anti-Census and other devices. Believe me, Marjorie's financial interests will be much safer when Marjorie has a vote which she can use remorselessly against any increase of taxation, or other attack. Whether Marjorie is Unionist or Liberal, I don't care much. But I do care that she should have in her own hands the means of protecting her own property, be it only the modest savings of a girl clerk or the heritage of a millionaire's daughter. A modern British Government cares nothing for the fairness of taxation. It is only concerned to heap the taxes upon the shoulders of those who are least able to resist the injustice. The way to resist it is to possess a vote. A struggling widow with £200 a year (every penny the produce of her own labour) will not be allowed to escape the income-tax. But a prosperous working man, making his £4 a week, will not be expected to pay it, because, if he were, he would manifest his displeasure by means of his vote. The woman cannot do it, and hence her unfailing subjection to the mean tyrannies of officialism.—*Financial News*.

CENSUS SONG.

(Tune: "British Grenadiers.")

Some talk of census papers
They want to carry through,
But as we're in rebellion
They'll find it hard to do.
They may throw us into Holloway,
Or something worse mayhap,
With a tow row row row row row,
But we don't care a rap!

When'er we are commanded
To fill our papers in,
We tear them up and burn them,
For we don't care a pin.
Then those who want the census
Must please to make a note,
With a tow row row row row row,
We first must have the vote!

Then let us fill a bumper
And drink despair to those
Who call for census papers
And wear official clothes.
Oh! you want to take the census,
And count us every man,
With a tow row row row row row,
Then catch us if you can!

KATHLEEN STREETFIELD.

GERMAN WOMEN DEMONSTRATE.

A Reuter despatch says that forty-one mass meetings organised by the Social Democrats were held on Sunday in different parts of Greater Berlin as a demonstration in favour of Woman Suffrage. Of the 25,000 persons who took part in them, three-fourths were women.

A Reuter message from Vienna, dated March 19, says that women's meetings in favour of woman suffrage were held throughout Austria on that day. The meeting in Vienna attracted a gathering of 4,000 women, who, after the speeches had been concluded, marched down the Ringstrasse in perfect order to the Rathaus, before which they sang the woman franchise song.

SEVEN YEARS' CRUELTY—THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

For brutally ill-using his daughter, a girl of fourteen, a Kingston man has been sent to hard labour. The daughter's suffering is said to have extended over seven years. The father got three months' hard labour. Why is it that one of the vilest offences known to the law should be punished so lightly? Surely if we flog for anything we should flog for persistent cruelty to the weak and helpless.

—*Evening News*.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

It was recently decided that a statue of "The Woman of the Confederation" should be placed in the capital of ten of the Southern States of the American Union. Many designs were sent in. The one chosen was that executed by Miss Belle Binney, a sculptor of Nashville, whose work, says the *Woman's Journal* (Boston) was so original and striking that the committee of award chose it without hesitation from the large number submitted.

A recent number of *Jus Suffragii* announces the appointment of Mrs. Julie Arenholt as factory inspector in Copenhagen. Mrs. Arenholt will receive the same wages as a man, and her work will have to be done in the small hours of the morning between three and eight o'clock, as some of it consists in inspecting bakeries and such places.

In Virginia—that stronghold of Conservatism—there has been such a demand for literature on the subject of Woman Suffrage that the State Librarian has been compelled to publish a list of books, periodicals, and pamphlets containing such material.—*Twentieth Century Magazine*.

GOVERNMENT AND MEN PROTESTERS.

MR. ABBEY RELEASED.

A Despicable Ruse Foiled.

Mr. Alfred J. Abbey was released from Pentonville Prison on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock. In spite of the weak condition in which Mr. Abbey was discharged an attempt was made by the prison authorities to prevent him meeting his friends, who had brought up a motor-car to the prison gates. The officials caused him to be released from a side gate, and but for the watchfulness of the members of the M.P.U. he would have had to find his way back alone.

Mr. Abbey is in a very weak condition after the cruel treatment to which he has been subjected, but with careful nursing he hopes to be sufficiently recovered to be present on Saturday at the Caxton Hall, where a special meeting of welcome for him is being arranged by the Men's Political Union.

It will be remembered that Mr. Abbey was sent to prison on Wednesday, March 1, for three weeks for refusing to find sureties to keep the peace. Mr. Abbey's "crime" had been that he had made a spirited protest on the same morning at Downing Street by flinging a letter wrapped round a stone over the wall, reminding Cabinet Ministers of their duty to women, and that he had subsequently made an attempt to scale the wall himself.

On reaching Pentonville Mr. Abbey asked that the new prison regulations should be applied to him, and on receiving a refusal proceeded to carry out the hunger strike. On the Saturday after his arrival at Pentonville he was taken to the hospital, and was forcibly fed from that time onwards twice daily. The method used was through the mouth with a rubber tube. From Sunday onwards Mr. Abbey was made to wear prison clothes. One hour's exercise daily was allowed. A message reached him that another Suffragist had arrived, but beyond catching sight of Mr. Franklin, he had no communication with him, the two men being placed on different floors of the hospital and sent out to exercise at different hours.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 20, Mr. Snowden asked if Alfred J. Abbey and Hugh A. Franklin, prisoners in Pentonville Prison, are being forcibly fed, or if either of them is being so fed, and if either of them is being confined in irons?

Mr. Churchill: Both prisoners are being artificially fed. It has not been necessary to use force, and neither prisoner has at any time been confined in irons. They are both reported to be in good health.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt asked whether Mr. Franklin is being forcibly fed in prison or has been forcibly fed in prison; and whether the offence for which he is committed is one involving personal dishonour?

Mr. Churchill: The prisoner refuses to take his food in the ordinary way and has to be fed by tube, but when the food is supplied through a tube he takes it quietly, and forcible feeding is unnecessary. No question arises as to whether his offence involves personal dishonour. A discretionary power is given by Parliament to the Secretary of State, and I do not propose to apply the conditions of the new rules in the future to male persons who commit acts of violence and disorder.

Mr. Hunt: Am I to understand that the treatment of women is different from that of men?

Mr. Churchill: In this as in many other matters.

HIS NEPHEW FED BY FORCE.

By rigorously suppressing all notice in the papers that the Postmaster-General was to speak at a meeting of the Total Abstinence Post Office Association, the authorities thought that they would prevent the W.S.P.U. from heckling Mr. Samuel. They reckoned without their "ghost," however. The meeting was a very large and representative one, held at St. George's, for important officials of the Post Office, and presided over by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by Lady Strong. After Sir Vesey Strong's excellent address on total abstinence, Mr. Herbert Samuel (who arrived late in a taxicab) rose and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Lady Strong. He referred in jaunty manner to the fact that Sir Vesey Strong was an important public personage, busier and more important than a Cabinet Minister. During the last five weeks many matters of serious consequence had been brought forward in Parliament that — He got no further. The ghost at the banquet arose. A member of the W.S.P.U. who was sitting in the third row stepped quickly into the gangway, right up to the table where Mr. Samuel was standing, pale and terrified. She put down on the table the latest copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, with the paragraph headed, "Mr. Franklin Fed by Force" deeply scored in blue pencil, and said, in loud, clear tones: "Mr. Herbert Samuel, your nephew is being forcibly fed. How dare you talk about the legislation which has been brought in during the last five weeks whilst such atrocities are being carried out in a so-called civilised country! Shame upon a Government that adopts such methods!" The last phrase she repeated while she was being run quickly down the room, until she was hurled into the midst of the large number of City Police on guard outside.

MR. HARCOURT.

At a dinner presided over by the Duke of Connaught, at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday night, to celebrate the Union of South Africa, Mr. Harcourt was reminded of the urgency of this question—*VOTES FOR WOMEN*. At the conclusion of Sir Richard Solomon's speech, a young man rose, and addressing Mr. Harcourt, said: "Mr. Harcourt, will you see that the Government gives freedom to the women of England?"

A REMINDER TO MR. HALDANE.

Mr. Haldane was not allowed to pass through Liverpool last Saturday without a gentle reminder that the question of the day is not so much the status of the Territorial Army as the status of the women. He was met at Lime Street Station by a member of the W.S.P.U., whose husband holds an appointment under the War Office. She says: "I was able to get quite close to the War Minister and walk a little way along the platform with him, and holding out a copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, I asked him what he was going to do for the women. Mr. Haldane made no reply, but shook his head with a mournful expression. A detective asked me quite courteously to 'Move on,' so I slipped behind the crowd, which I was amused to note seemed afraid of me, and took up a stand before the window of the Lord Mayor's carriage, in which Mr. Haldane was to drive away. I was in the act of throwing *VOTES FOR WOMEN* through the window when another plain-clothes officer seized me and spun me round. I was not detained." The *Liverpool* evening papers devoted considerable space to the episode.

Having got rid of the Brown Dog with its attendant expense of £700 a year for guardianship, Battersea is once again suffering from special police protection. Night and day two or three constables, with a sergeant, keep watch and ward over the residence of Mr. John Burns in Lavender Gardens. The authorities have heard vaguely that the "Suffragettes" intend to do something, and they fear these "Suffragettes" more than the old Borough Council used to fear the medical students. On the part of the women nothing has been done; nothing has even been attempted, facts which some people will attribute to the effectiveness of police supervision. The Government, we believe, are unnecessarily nervous. . . . So far as we have been able to ascertain no one has the slightest intention of molesting Mr. Burns's dwelling.

South Western Star.

WOMAN'S DISCOVERY.

Splendid accounts have appeared in the local Press of a Woman Suffrage meeting held at Sittingbourne, at which the Rev. Claude Hinseliff and Miss Laura Ainsworth spoke. The *Kent Echo* of March 2, in the course of a lengthy report, said: "The Votes for Women enthusiasts have been busy during the last few days addressing public meetings. On Monday evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Trinity Hall, and interesting and instructive addresses were delivered. The Rev. Claude Hinseliff said: 'Underneath the movement was the great ideal that women had discovered how to live their lives in full and how to be efficient. When Suffragists were brought into political life he ventured to think that politics would be placed on a higher scale, and the foundations made more just, more reasonable and right in the sight of God.' Miss Laura Ainsworth devoted her speech to a defence of militant methods. If people disapproved of these tactics, she asked, could they suggest a better way? If they could not, they ought to make militant tactics unnecessary by giving women the vote."

HOMO SUM.

The perfect Man came to set forth before the world Human Nature built and compacted of all that is best in the character of noble men and in the character of noble women. Human character in heathen nations to-day is dwarfed and dwindled, it is distorted and maimed, because it has despised and thrown away the special excellencies of woman's nature. . . . What do we mean when we call our Lord—when he calls Himself—the Son of Man? We mean that He exhibited in His own Person a perfect human nature, not human nature in its masculine qualities only, but human nature in its largest sense. It does not mean that He was a man, one man among many other men, but that He was man. He was The Man. In Him, St. Paul reminds us, there is neither Jew nor Gentile, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free. He did not disparage, nor do we, those peculiarities if mainly qualities which held sway before He came, but He showed by the perfect balance of noble qualities in Himself, that the best things in a man and the best things in a woman must be united if the human ideal is to be complete. . . . Let us remember how much still remains to be done to pay that honour to woman which Christ came to give her in all its fullness. Even in Christian lands women are too often downtrodden, if not physically, as in heathen countries, yet morally. And in how many instances, even now, are not girls sent out into life to face all sorts of social difficulties and dangers, and only half educated and half trained, when parents ought to have given them the very best they could in the way of education and personal care. It is only in the present generation that we are beginning to pay a long-standing debt of obligation to our girls in this respect, so that they may go out into life with something like the same equipment, moral and intellectual, which we have been giving to our boys. Let us be thankful for all that Christ has done for Christian men through the influence of Christian women. We have learnt, husbands from wives, children from mothers, brothers from sisters, what a large sphere of our common life woman inevitably governs.

—VEN. ARCHDEACON REE.

IN MEMORIAM.

The sympathy of every member of the W.S.P.U. will go out to Mr. and Miss Ames in the sad loss they have sustained in the death of Mrs. Ames. It will be remembered that in the early days of the W.S.P.U., Mrs. Alice Ames took an active part in the work of the Union. Recently she has been too weak to take an active part in any work, but up to the last she took the keenest interest in the movement, and read *VOTES FOR WOMEN* eagerly.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST IN AMERICA.

In the course of her tour Miss Pankhurst spoke recently at Albany, where a special campaign for the Vote is in full swing. She says: "The hall was crowded, and masses of people were standing at the back and round the door. Greater numbers than were anticipated, or room can be found for, are flocking to all the meetings, and they have been keeping them up continually, outside and inside, for more than a week. There is an atmosphere of keenness which quite reminds one of the W.S.P.U. at home. There have been a series of annoying delays. The Judiciary Committee, which was confidently expected to report the Bill favourable to the House last night, has again postponed it. That is like England, too! In addressing meetings, I have told, as I was asked to do, the story of our militant movement, but I also spoke of American conditions, and of cases of acute sweating I have come across; of the horrible Harrison Street Gaol in Chicago, where the conditions are worse than anything I have seen in England, and where the trials, whilst being very informal, are, if anything, even more hurriedly scrambled through than with us."

JUST DISCOVERED!

Having come to the conclusion that the fancy needlework now taught in elementary schools is of little practical use to the scholars in after life, the Education Committee of the London County Council have prepared a scheme by which the girls are to be allowed to make their own clothes and are to be taught to use the sewing machine, an eminently sensible arrangement! But had women been allowed their fair share in the administration of educational matters, we venture to think it would have been adopted long ago.

Mr. Churchill's statement in Parliament last week that he has ordered an inquiry into the grievances of the dressmakers of the firm of Ben Evans and Co., who are on strike at Swansea, is an encouraging sign that the agitation for attention to the shameful conditions under which women labour is bearing some fruit.

—*Christian Commonwealth*.

CARRY THE BILL!

Speaking at a Woman Suffrage meeting, under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S. and the London Society for Woman Suffrage, on Wednesday in last week, Sir John Rolleston said that a Bill on the lines of that which gained a majority of 110 in the House of Commons last year would be passed next May, and to that Bill the attention of the House would be promptly and immediately directed. He only hoped that the majority in favour of that Bill, if it should be a smaller one, would be a more sincere one than that obtained last summer, and that instead of lukewarm supporters we should have stalwarts who would use their best efforts to see that the Bill proceeded successfully through all its further stages in both Houses of Parliament. In reply to a criticism of militant methods made by another speaker (Mr. Cameron Corbett), Sir John Rolleston said some people thought militant methods had done harm. He was prepared to say that had it not been for these methods—perhaps somewhat extravagant sometimes—and for the steps taken by some supporters of the cause to attract public attention to it, it would not at this moment occupy its present position, and it certainly would not have obtained the same attention from the Legislature. He did not like the present tendency to kick away the ladder up the steps of which this question had obtained prominence and become one of the most important political questions of the day. He did not like to see scorn cast upon it; rather should admiration and respect be shown for those women who had endured daily pain and insult and humiliation in the interests of the cause of which they were always the devoted and sincere if sometimes over-zealous advocates. He did not wish to appear to be encouraging acts of violence. That was not his intention. But they had had their use, and there was no longer any need for them. This question had arrived at such a position that it was impossible to recede from it until it had been shown to be distasteful to the great mass of the people of this country, and that, in his opinion, would never be demonstrated. On the contrary, it had taken such a hold upon the minds of the people of all classes that it could not fail to obtain ultimate acceptance and final and complete success.

"A Pre-historic Prime Minister."

The resolution, which was moved by Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, called upon the Government to put an end to the growing discontent amongst women by granting facilities for the passing of the Bill into law this session. Mrs. Swanwick complained that man's attitude towards woman was still that of the neolithic age, and she added: "We still have our pre-historic man in our Prime Minister." (Laughter and cheers.) The discontent in the country was becoming articulate and urgent, and it would be the statesmanlike course to satisfy it. It would be seen whether the Cabinet would again override the representatives of the nation.

Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., said he took the opportunity some time ago of having a plebiscite taken among the women ratepayers in his constituency. He chose the most impartial way of inviting the members of the Women's Unionist Association and the Women's Liberal Association to take it together. The result was overwhelmingly in favour of the franchise, and he believed it would be so in any constituency throughout the country if the issue were fairly put before women electors. As Chairman of the Liberal Members in favour of Woman Suffrage he would make it his object to see that such a course was followed as would give us something in the way of Women's Enfranchisement. He had done all he could up to the present to prevent discussion of particular amendments and modifications. The second reading must be passed by the largest majority that could possibly be secured. Facilities would be asked for, but facilities would depend to a very large extent upon the second reading majority, and upon that majority all efforts must be concentrated until the day of voting arrived. Last time they had the splendid majority of 299 to 190. Everyone looked upon the vote to send the Bill to a Committee as the vote which killed the Bill. Members must take their stand against any step which would kill the Bill in the future, and he believed that if there was a proposal on the part of the promoters to send it to a Committee, every man who opposed that proposal would be treated by all parties in the country as having voted in favour of the principle but against its being carried out. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Speaking at the Rochdale Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., said that in regard to the extension of the franchise no person could be a Socialist and opposed to the extension of the vote, say, to women, who were in many respects the better half and the more intelligent half of the adult population of this country. Half the Liberal Cabinet was against the enfranchisement of women, but the intellectual battle for the realisation of their demand had already been won, and the only obstacle in the way of its realisation was the prejudice of man. The root of the opposition to Women's Suffrage was that men did not like to give up the domination that they were now able to exercise over a subject class. It was extremely difficult for man to lose his custom of considering himself first. It was, however, but a repetition of all the struggles of the past. To-day the women seeking enfranchisement were the new class in politics, and in politics the new class always won.

FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE.

Our readers will be interested to learn that the two members for Bootle Division of Lancashire and Brentford Division of Middlesex, who have just resigned, are both strong opponents of Woman Suffrage, while the two candidates for Bootle (Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Max Muspratt) and Mr. Joynton Hicks, who, we learn, is to be returned unopposed for Brentford, are both strong supporters of the women's cause.

HOME RULE AND WOMEN'S VOTES.

In the course of a paper read before the Young Ireland Branch of the United Irish League in Dublin on Friday, February 24, Mr. Sheehy Skeffington said that the chief feature of the franchise which he proposed, as contrasted with the existing franchise, was, of course, the establishment of sex-equality. Some Irish Nationalist M.P.'s, while professing to be theoretically in favour of Women's Suffrage, had always abstained from taking any steps in support of it, on the ground that women's votes would retard Home Rule. The time had now come to test the sincerity of this argument. Home Rule once granted, there would no longer be any excuse for withholding the Parliamentary franchise from women. Home Rule without Women's Suffrage would mean, in the present state of opinion among Irishwomen, that the first sittings of the new Irish Parliament would be distracted by similar demands, pressed by similar vigorous methods, to those which had distracted the Imperial Parliament recently. Any Parliament which took no account of women's votes would be an unrepresentative sham unworthy of the Irish people.

A COMPARISON.

Welshmen, in their anxiety and suspense with regard to the prospects of Disestablishment, may justly have some fellow-feeling for Suffragists, who, repeatedly balked and disappointed, have striven and waited for nearly fifty years, suffering one shameful betrayal by the Government of 1886. For women the fight is against fearful odds, being especially difficult, since it is to gain that very weapon of attack and defence which men have already won to enforce and guard their own rights, namely, the weapon of the Vote. The need of militant action as understood by Suffragettes will, of course, cease the moment a section of women, however small, has secured a voice in the affairs of the nation. For then any demand or protest can be made through the Vote, which is a means of protest as well as of assent. Welshmen, competing with the immense momentum of the Irish party, can imagine what their own situation would be respecting the question of Disestablishment supposing they did not possess the weapon of the Vote at all. This absolute powerlessness, as the ultimate resort, is the actual position of women in their efforts to put pressure upon members of Parliament for the settling of questions specially concerning themselves.

For years women have been annually told that the present time is "not convenient." It never is for them. The great national questions which are ever rising before the country are put forward time after time as pretexts for deferring the franchise. Women might wait for ever. Moreover, when, last year, an exceptional lull did occur during the Parliamentary truce after the King's death, yet time and facilities were even then refused for the complete stages of the Conciliation Bill. *Pwllheli Observer.*

"CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH."

Even the present programme [of the National Free Church Council, Portsmouth] has some serious omissions. For example, take the Women's question, than which none is more living or urgent. Why does the Free Church Council ignore it? All the more glaring is the omission when an address is announced on "Women's Work." Yes, we all want women's work, and the Churches could not get on at all without it. We are glad, indeed, that public ministry by women is being encouraged more than it used to be. But why does the Free Church Council shirk the question of the woman's right to vote? It cannot pretend that it is on the ground of being a question of politics, for education and peace are also political questions. There are tremendous moral issues involved in the women's agitation, from which the Church should not stand aloof. If the Churches are not careful they will make the same mistake in regard to the women's movement as they have done in regard to the Labour movement.

TEXT OF THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE'S BILL

TO EXTEND THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE TO WOMEN OCCUPIERS.

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification, within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1884), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situated.
2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary borough or County division.

LORD HUGH CECIL ON THE PRESS BOYCOTT.

The following letter from Lord Hugh Cecil appeared in the *Times* on Monday, March 20:—

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—It seems to be strangely imagined that Lady Selborne has introduced a novelty, and an indecent novelty—a sort of literary harem skirt—to a scandalised world. But in fact Lady Selborne is neither the first nor the most distinguished person who has used dramatic fiction to adorn literary or controversial compositions. Junius took part in the controversy that his letters excited as an ostensibly different person under the name of Junius Junior. Lamb's "Essays of Elia" are a tissue of mystifications which it has cost his commentators much labour to disentangle. And Nathan the prophet rebuked King David by much the same method as that by which Lady Selborne strove (with less satisfactory fruit of penitence) to rebuke the *Times*. Dramatic fiction is, in short, a perfectly legitimate literary instrument, and has often been employed. Its legitimacy in controversy depends on one condition. The fiction must be illustrative only. It must not affect the substance of the argument, but must serve only to make it more vivid, pointed, or interesting. But to this condition both Nathan and Lady Selborne conformed. The fact that there never was a rich man who took a poor man's ewe-lamb did not affect the force of Nathan's argument that David was pitiless. And the fact that Lady Constance Lytton never wrote the letter attributed to her does not affect Lady Selborne's argument that the Press mischievously discourages Constitutional methods of agitation by failing to report important meetings. In both cases the fiction was legitimate because purely illustrative.

But while it seems to me that Lady Selborne cannot be blamed for using fiction to adorn her argument as many have done before her, it is doubtless true that many indefensible things, both violent and disingenuous, have been done on behalf of Woman's Suffrage. Some people seem to think this an argument against granting the demand so put forward. But it is surely a most dangerous thing to identify a cause with the methods of its votaries. What would become of Christianity at that rate? The worst excesses of the least wise Suffragettes are trivialities compared with what may be found in the pages of Christian history and even of Christian hagiology. The truth is that when human beings, whether men or women, care a great deal about anything they are almost always ready to do foolish, unseemly, and even wicked things for its sake.

The mystery to me is why Women's Suffrage is so exciting a topic. Both advocates and opponents of it grow furious over it. And yet all that is in question is a proposal to give the Parliamentary vote to those who already have the municipal vote. One would imagine, to judge from the pink faces and flashing eyes which a discussion on Women's Suffrage generally produces, that our municipal affairs were managed either unspeakably better or unspeakably worse than our national affairs. But they seem to me on much the same level of efficiency; nor can I discern that women's votes have affected municipal government in any sensational way. Why then so much passion? By all means let women vote if they want to. It will make little difference.—Yours faithfully, HUGH CECIL.

In reply to the *Westminster Gazette*, which criticised Lord Hugh Cecil's attitude, Mr. Israel Zangwill wrote as follows:—

To the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette."

Sir,—One need not be a brother of Lady Selborne to disagree with your view of the little dramatic device by which—with the tacit consent of Lady Constance Lytton—she pointed the moral of the Press boycott of Constitutional Suffragist activity. That moral is amusingly illustrated by the leader which the *Times* devotes to-day to Lord Selborne's utterances on another subject. If I may cite my humbler experience, when Miss Pankhurst—in a momentary aberration towards Constitutionalism—invited me to address her Union at the Albert Hall, though I spoke for nearly an hour to a packed (and paying) audience, the *Times* in its report of the demonstration never even mentioned that I was present. Immediately below the few lines devoted to the greatest political movement of modern times was half a column headed "An Author's Debts."—Yours faithfully, ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

41, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W., March 20.

NO VOTE, NO TAX.

The Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Telephone No. 3335 City), have sent the following letter to every Member of Parliament:—

"Dear Sir,—My Committee desire me to call your attention to the provisions in the Revenue Bill dealing with the Wife's Super Tax, which will shortly come up for discussion in the House. For the first time in history a wife is called upon to pay taxes, and this League protests against any increase in the liability of women to taxation until they have the Parliamentary Vote. We earnestly hope that you will vote against this clause in the Bill.—Yours faithfully, Margaret Kington Parkes, Secretary."

MILITANCY ADVOCATED.

If the various dramatists who object to the censorship were in earnest they would break this law and force Parliament to amend it. But our modern reformers are potboilers. They talk and write. They are afraid to act. Until they pluck up enough courage to break the law the law will laugh at them. —Mr. James Douglas, in *Throne and Country*.

WOMEN HEROES.

Several instances of great courage and presence of mind shown by women have been recorded recently. Mrs. Dear, wife of a Brixton police-sergeant, succeeded in bringing to justice a shoemaker whom she saw stealing a purse. Mrs. Dear saw the man put his hand into a mail-bag which was being pushed along by a woman who, at the time, was gazing into a shop window, and take out a purse. Mrs. Dear followed him down a side street, gave him in charge, and then went back into the main street to Mrs. Holley, who, up to that time, was quite unaware that she had been robbed. The magistrate, when trying the case, said the thanks of the whole community were due to Mrs. Dear for her public-spirited action.

In another instance a burglar was chased by a woman for some considerable distance over a fence of barbed wire, a five-barred gate, and on to a railway line, where the man eventually tripped and was caught.

Again, Mrs. Gilmore, of Erdington, hearing sounds in the house next to hers (the occupants of which she knew to be away), scaled the fence which divided the two gardens and stationed herself at the entry, and when, a few minutes later, a man appeared, she caught him by the coat collar and demanded his business. The man felled her to the ground and bolted. But Mrs. Gilmore was on her feet in a second, and, darting after the man, succeeded in capturing him. By this time a policeman appeared, and the man was arrested.

Mrs. Barbara Brown, of Newtimber, Sussex, on entering her house, found that it had been broken into and that her jewels were gone. Remembering that on her way home she had met two men coming from the direction of her house, she immediately got a lift in a van, went in pursuit, and, on catching the men up, accused one of them of taking her property. Eventually Mrs. Brown prevailed upon him to hand over the jewels. She then gave the men in charge.

There have been reported during the last few days two instances of women coming to the rescue of policemen. Both Miss Nellie Foulger and Mrs. Frances Wood summoned assistance, on seeing constables violently assaulted, by blowing the policemen's whistles for them.

Another conspicuous example of bravery is that afforded by Miss Kitty Hall, a girl of seventeen, who, being attacked while walking home from business and knocked flat on the ground, proved a match for her assailant, and after a vigorous struggle managed to wrench herself free. The man then disappeared.

On the occasion of a fire at an adjacent brush factory, the nurses of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street recently showed great courage and presence of mind. Seeing the danger caused to the hospital by a pile of timber lying close by, twelve of the nurses climbed a wall 20 ft. high and, getting on to the roof of the out-patients' hall, released the hoses which were there and poured water on to the wood, thus preventing all danger of its catching light.

From Rhodesia comes the story of the courageous action taken by Mrs. Thomas, the wife of a farmer, who, seeing a leopard prowling about a field on her farm (much to the terror of the labourers, who all fled panic-stricken to the house), walked into the field and, facing the animal at close range, shot it through the shoulder. Mrs. Thomas had only been in Rhodesia three months.

Miss Baker, a teacher of Holy Trinity Schools, Bordesley, finding a man on the premises, asked him his business. The man struck her in the face, and then tried to get away, but Miss Baker blew a police whistle and held the intruder firmly until a constable arrived.

We are glad to record that Violet Pope, a young girl of fourteen, who recently rescued a small boy from drowning in Regent's Canal, and four days after dragged a woman out of the water near the same place, was the recipient of a public testimonial at the Phœbus Musical Society, Brooksbury Street, Barnsbury, on Monday last. Also that Mrs. Frances Wright, who was recently decorated by the King, was on Wednesday, March 15, the recipient of a public presentation at the King's Hall, S.E. She was also presented with a gold watch on behalf of the police.

The last, but by no means the least, of this long list of heroines is Miss Webster, of Retford, who, though but fourteen years of age, held a runaway horse until assistance arrived.

WELCOMING MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN.

"Is it Royalty passing?" "Is the King coming?" "What are all these people waiting for?" were among the many questions asked at the railway station last Sunday afternoon of those waiting to welcome Miss Vida Goldstein on her arrival in London. Well indeed might the passers-by think that "Royalty" was expected on seeing those hundreds of women lined up, three or four deep, on either side of the station entrance, and when at last the eagerly awaited little procession, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Goldstein, who were followed by the committee of the Women's Social and Political Union, came in sight, and cheer after cheer went up from the assembled crowds, one felt that the woman who, when asked if Royalty was coming had answered, "In a sense, yes," had been right.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTES.

We are very glad to tell our readers that three young and enthusiastic Massachusetts Suffrage workers are coming to England very shortly to take part in the work here. Recent visits of militant English Suffragettes have stirred the interest of people in Massachusetts in the campaign being waged in England, and we understand that this visit is partly for the purpose of studying the methods of the English Suffragettes with a view to applying them in America. The ladies are Miss Carpenter, a graduate of Radcliffe College, who has worked in Metropolitan Settlement work; Miss Luscomb, a graduate of the Institute of Technology, now a practising civil engineer, and daughter of Mrs. Luscomb, who has contributed liberally to the war chest of the W.S.P.U. (Miss Luscomb is one of the most militant of the leaders at Maine, and is training a speaking class for next summer); and Miss Foley, a working girl who thoroughly understands the labour movement in America. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Association, will also arrive in England about April 15. A warm welcome is waiting for these American Suffragettes from their sisters on this side of the water.

THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

From a recent number of the *Tablet* we learn that Maryland, the home of those who were persecuted for their religious faith, is also renowned as being the home of the first recorded woman Suffragist. Margaret Brent emigrated to Maryland from England in 1638. Owing to her relationship to the Governor of the Colony, the safety of it was several times in her hands, and she pacified the demands of the soldiers, who mutinied against a later Governor. Having held the position of attorney to the late Governor, she claimed a vote in the General Assembly of 1647, and protested against all proceedings therein unless her claim was allowed. Whilst refusing her claim to a vote, the Assembly, perhaps conscience-stricken, on many occasions recorded their gratitude to her, although refusing her the right which she claimed.

A PRESS VIEW.

"Without the work and courage of the Suffragists we should have never had the work and courage of the Suffragettes. . . . A man at the Seattle Fair a year ago received a copy of the *Woman's Journal* at the door of one of the public buildings where a Suffrage meeting had just been held. He talked with the one who had handed him the paper, saying that he approved the methods of American women, 'but the English women go too far.' The literature enthusiasts told him that only by reading the *London Votes for Women* every week could he know what the English women were doing, and for what good reasons; that our papers get only scraps of telegraphic stories, not all true. After some further talk, he closed the conversation by saying: 'Well, any way, I'm sorry for that feller Ashquosh.' . . . Now when the name of the Prime Minister of England—even mispronounced—is common talk in Seattle it means something. It means that Votes for Women is the talk of the day in all countries."—ALICE L. PARK, in the *Labour Clarion*.

THE PACIFIC SUFFRAGIST.

This title does not refer to a policy but to a new Suffrage paper, of which we have received the first number. The *Pacific Suffragist* is devoted to the cause of equal suffrage, and is published at Oakland, California. It aims at dealing with the Woman Suffrage movement west of the Rocky Mountains, and is full of interesting information. Here is an extract from one of the arguments adduced by Sarah C. Borland, in one of the articles:—"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Is not woman amenable to the law just as man is; can she build a house, cut down a tree, engage in business, or even have smallpox or diphtheria, or do anything that touches her neighbour or the public in any way without being subject to the laws which govern these things? Can she not be sued for debt, tried for burglary, or hung for murder just like a man? why, if she owns property, she can even be sued for her husband's debts, I am told. Is there any sex in law?"

Miss Anna B. Eckstein is touring the world in the interests of the Peace movement. It is stated to be her ambition to have presented, at the next Peace Conference, a petition signed by one hundred million people. At the last Hague Conference Miss Eckstein presented a petition for international peace signed by five million people.

Miss Dwyer, formerly a Lancashire school teacher, and latterly a nurse at Shoreditch Infirmary, has been appointed nurse attendance officer at Ashford. This, says the *Kentish Express*, is the first appointment of the kind in the country.

For the past two years there has been a woman police officer at Los Angeles, California, and now we hear that Aalborg (Denmark) is to adopt the same plan. The woman constable there will wear ordinary dress, and her special duty will be to keep an eye on women suspected of being engaged in the white slave traffic.

CHINA.

An American missionary writes to *La Franciscan* that the feminist movement in China is attaining a real importance. The Chinese women are holding meetings and attending conferences, and the president of a meeting of 550 students was a most distinguished woman, a direct descendant of Confucius. From the same paper we learn that the Princess Ka-La-Tehin, wife of a Mongolian prince, a member of the Consultative Assembly, and a sister of Prince Sou, Minister of the Interior, has formed, in Peking, a woman's society, which numbers already five hundred women of the aristocracy among its members. The society has opened a campaign against the permission now given to mandarins to take concubines, who act as servants to the legitimate wife. The princess's initiative is hailed with enthusiasm by the women, while men are divided in opinion on the subject.

FROM "THE BIRKENHEAD NEWS."

"In reading reports of police-court cases in which wives apply for a separation from their erring husbands on the grounds of brutality or misconduct, the public cannot help but be struck by the, in some cases, enormous disparity between the weekly earnings of the man and the magisterial order for maintenance. A case in point comes from Ellesmere Port. Here it was a fact that the man could earn between £3 and £4 per week, and he coolly offered to pay his wife, who has a young child to look after, 7s. a week. The court made an order for 10s., but even then the gross injustice of the whole thing must strike very forcibly all those who have the true interests of the community at heart. Compare the two parties. The wife, saddled with an infant, has the mere pittance of 10s. upon which to pay house rent and provide food and clothing for herself and child. The man has at least 50s. per week, and has only himself to look after. As one weighs up the case and sets fact against fact the injustice becomes more and more apparent. It is claimed by adherents of the women's suffrage movement that when women gain that long-denied privilege—the vote—laws will be made by which injustice such as the above will cease to be. If such be the case, then the sooner Votes for Women becomes a fact the better it will be for the country."

MUSWELL HILL ATHENÆUM.

A meeting was held at the Athenæum, Muswell Hill, on Wednesday last week. Mrs. Mansell Moulin in the chair. Mrs. Massey, in her speech, dealt forcibly with women's sweating, and with the terrible inequality of responsibility and punishment allotted to the men and women respectively in cases of infanticide following illegitimate birth. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence explained in detail the origin and necessity of militant methods, and went on to deal with the Census resistance movement. Several Muswell Hill householders are, to the interest and surprise of their neighbours, going to resist the Census as a result of Mrs. Lawrence's appeal. An interesting item of the evening was the singing of the "Marching Song" by Lady Sybil Smith, who was heartily encouraged. A good collection was taken. Sincere thanks are given to the many who helped effectively by selling tickets, especially Miss Dorothea Rock and Miss Catling.

ACTIVITY IN KENT.

I am given to understand that there is quite a "colony" of Suffragettes in the upper part of Gillingham, and that they are prosecuting their cause in a quiet but very energetic way. They have already held several meetings, and from what I can hear they deserve to be congratulated on the marked ability with which they defend—nay, champion—their cause. English people, take them as a whole, invariably appreciate pluck and determination, and whether they agree with the views set forth by the Women's Social and Political Union or oppose them, will wish the ladies good luck on the campaign which they have just inaugurated.—*Chatham, Rochester, and Gillingham Observer*.

THE POLICE CHARGES.

The Grimsby Men's Own, on Sunday, February 26, passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the Grimsby Men's Own urges the Home Secretary to at once appoint a public inquiry asked for in the memorandum from the Conciliation Committee, alleging brutal and indecent treatment of militant Suffragettes by the police in London in their last deputation, and states that such treatment is not only an offence against womanhood, but places an indelible stain upon the true chivalrous manhood and humanity of our country."

EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

Miss Cornelia Bentley Sage has been appointed permanent director of the Albright Art Gallery of Buffalo, New York. The *Art News* says that Miss Sage is the first woman, so far as the journal knows, to be given the sole directorship of a public art museum, and that the appointment evidences the growing appreciation of the fact that a woman can have sufficient executive ability to fill so important a post.

IN AN INFANT SCHOOL.

Teacher: Who can tell me the brightest colour?
Marjorie (aged six, daughter of local member): Purple, white, and green, teacher. Mother always wears them—they're the Suffragette's colours.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

A debate on Woman's Suffrage has been arranged by the International Suffrage Shop between Miss Cicely Hamilton, author of "Diana of Dobson's" and "Just to Get Married," and Mr. G. K. Chesterton, for Friday, April 7, 8.30 p.m., at the (Small) Queen's Hall. The resolution which Miss Hamilton will move and Mr. Chesterton oppose will be "That the demand for Women's Enfranchisement is a symptom of progress." Tickets, reserved, 2s. 6d. and 1s., may be obtained from the Queen's Hall Box Office and the International Suffrage Shop, 31, Bedford Street, Strand. It is hoped that this will be the first of a series of interesting debates.

CANON SIMPSON ON WOMEN AND THE STATE.

The Rev. J. G. Simpson, Canon of Manchester, is evidently one of those advanced men who foresee the benefit which will accrue to the human race when women take their proper place in the world. In addressing the girls of the Manchester High School on Founders' Day recently, he drew attention to the fact that nowadays famous women were recognised for the good they had done to the State, equally with famous men. He urged two reasons why the democracies of old did not realise their ideals—the work of the world was done by slaves, and women had not their proper position. High schools for girls were helping to remove this latter blot from England, for "a true democracy simply could not tolerate untrained womanhood, because it was bound to admit woman to a recognised share in its public organised life." Canon Simpson protested against the assumption that woman's only sphere is the home, where she is still "an etc. of the household." He added: "The world in which you will be called to play your part is one in which the personality of women has been set free, and in which a new dignity has been given to our very homes by the recognition of the fact that domestic duties are a matter of public concern. . . . There can be no question that as yet the feminine product of the true democracy is the companion figure of the other gender. He moves forward more slowly, working out the beast, and expelling from his blood the cruder ideals of his fathers, who verily for a few days chastened him after their pleasure. The lines are fallen to you in pleasant places; you have a goodly heritage."

German Suffragists have lost an ardent friend by the death of Frau Gunther, the authoress, who has passed away at the age of ninety-two. She was the wife of a Prussian General.

The first municipal lodging-house for women in England has been named after Miss Margaret Ashton. The *Women's Journal* (Boston) notes that the first free public bath-house in Detroit has been named after Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, and that both women are Suffragists.

DRAWING-ROOM MEETING.

Late on Wednesday afternoon shortly before we went to press an interesting At Home was held by Lady Brassey, at which the speakers were Sir George Kemp, M.P., who has charge of the Woman Suffrage Bill now before the House of Commons, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Sir George Kemp said that in view of the great questions which were now before the country, women should be enfranchised without delay, and expressed the hope that the promise for full facilities for the further stages of a Woman Suffrage Bill might be fulfilled this year.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, in an eloquent and impressive speech gave his reasons for supporting the movement for Women's Enfranchisement. He stated that in his opinion the facts which had come to light concerning the treatment of the women's deputations in November last, justified a full and public inquiry into the matter.

Miss Evelyn Sharp dwelt upon the urgency of the Woman Suffrage question. "We feel," said Miss Sharp, "that it is very much more than a question of long delayed justice; we feel that it is a question that has got to be settled here and now."

A fuller report of the speeches will be given in next week's issue.

WHY WOMEN NEED THE VOTE.

The following graphic sentences are taken from a report in the *Chicago Daily Socialist* of a statement made by one of the girls concerned in a Chicago strike:—

"Take the button sewers, for instance; they used to sew through the buttons three times, but now we must put the needle through six times at the same pay, although it takes twice as much time.

"They are threading until 12 or 1 o'clock at night, after coming home at 6 o'clock at night.

"They just get their supper and then thread needles. They buy their own needles.

"The rich girl buys six or seven hundred needles. They thread them every night in the rush season.

"They work ten hours a day. They start in before 7, and they have three-quarters of an hour for dinner; but they give them so much work that they don't eat dinner—there are very few who eat dinner; they mostly eat a bite and sew.

"They don't have three-quarters of an hour for dinner—they work eleven hours straight, from 7 till 6."

Two women—one over fifty years of age—recently took part in a ploughing competition near Aberdeen. They both won prizes.

The Woman's Press,

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The new Leaflet just published by the Woman's Press. 9d. a hundred; 8s. a thousand, post free.

TREATMENT OF THE WOMEN'S DEPUTATIONS BY THE POLICE.

Being a copy of a Memorandum forwarded by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage to the Home Office, accompanying a request for a Public Enquiry into the Conduct of the Police. 2s. 6d. per 100; £1 per 1,000, post free.

AUSTRALIA'S ADVICE.

Report of the Debate in the Australian Senate on the Votes for Women Resolution on November 17, 1910. Price One Penny.

MILITANT METHODS IN HISTORY.

The Woman's Press have published in pamphlet form Joseph Clayton's articles, "Militant Methods in History," which recently appeared in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. Price One Penny.

WHY I WENT TO PRISON.

By Victor D. Duval. Price One Penny.

PAYMENT OF SEAMEN.

A Pamphlet giving full details of the Suffering of Seamen's Wives under the present system. By E. Mahler and E. F. Rathbone. Price One Penny.

ETHICS OF THE MILITANT MOVEMENT.

A Leaflet by Lady Sybil Smith. 9d. a hundred; 8s. a thousand, post free.

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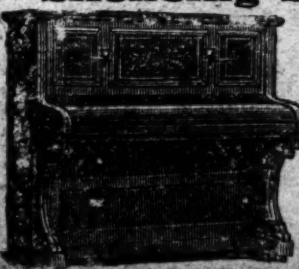
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LESSONS FOR STATESMEN.

An Irish Member of Parliament once remarked that an English Minister seemed incapable of opening his mouth without putting his foot in it, and the Militant Suffragette reading Mr. Herbert Paul's "Famous Speeches" is inclined to think that no Minister is capable of opening his mouth without affording ample vindication for the aims and methods of herself and her friends. Mr. Paul has collected speeches made by famous men from Cromwell to W. E. Gladstone, prefacing each speech with a short sketch of the statesman in question, and his volume offers food for reflection to politicians of every shade of opinion, while the Suffragette who aspires to become a speaker would do well to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest it. For instance, we find passage after passage from such famous orators as Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Burke, on the right to resist unlawful taxation, whilst the same speakers also deal with the duty of Governments to inquire into and redress grievances. The futility of force when used to crush those who are asking for what they consider to be their rights is also dealt with, in addition to many other doctrines dear to the heart of a Suffragette.

Perhaps the speeches of Pitt and Burke are most interesting at the present time, when the tax gatherer is amongst us. In Chatham's "Famous Speech" on the right to tax America we find the following passage:—

It is my opinion that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies. . . . They are the subjects of this kingdom, equally entitled with yourselves to all the natural rights of mankind and the peculiar privileges of Englishmen; equally bound by its laws, and equally participating in the constitution of this free country. . . . Taxation is no part of the governing or legislative power.

There is an idea in some that the colonies are virtually represented in this House. I would fain know by whom an American is represented here?

This kingdom, as the supreme governing and legislative power, has always bound the colonies by her laws, by her regulations and restrictions, in everything except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their consent.

Let the reader substitute "woman" for American, and then ponder on the above! Again, we have Burke speaking of the resistance made by our American cousins to the British Parliament:—

It happened, you know, Sir, that the great contests for freedom in this country were, from the earliest times, chiefly upon the question of taxing. . . . On this point of taxes the ablest pens and most eloquent tongues have been exercised; the greatest spirits have acted and suffered. . . .

The colonies complain that they have not the characteristic mark and seal of British freedom. They complain that they are taxed in Parliament in which they are not represented. If you mean to satisfy them at all, you must satisfy them with regard to this complaint. If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different. . . .

It was during the course of this same debate that Burke warned the House of Commons of the futility of using force to compel the American colonists to relinquish their just claims:—

First, sir, permit me to observe that the use of force alone is but temporary. It may subdue for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again; and a nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered.

And he went on to point out that the same love of freedom, which is so characteristic of the British nation, marks and distinguishes their American cousins also.

The duty of the Government to enquire into and redress grievances is clearly laid down by Pitt when he said, in reply to Horace Walpole during the American debate:—

. . . Besides, Sir, when the complaints of the people are general against an administration, or against any particular minister, an enquiry is a duty which we owe both to our Sovereign and the people. . . .

Later on in the book we get the following passage from Grattan, strangely applicable to the women who are to-day outside the pale of political power:—

The question is not stated by the member; it is not whether you will keep in a state of disqualification a few Irish Catholics, but whether you will keep in a state of languor and neutrality a fifth of the Empire. . . .

And we also get the following splendid passage from John Bright:—

I have refused, he said, when speaking on the power of the House of Lords, to control the Finance Bills, to dishonour the memory of such members as Coke and Selden, and Glanville and Pym; and if defeated in this struggle, I shall have this consolation, that I have done all I can to maintain the honour of this House, and that I have not sacrificed the interest which my constituents committed to my care.

Would the Liberal Statesmen of the present day be as zealous of their own honour!

In reading his sketch of Walpole, the following sentence is of interest to those who uphold the theory that in the hands of the Government of the day rests the real power in the House of Commons; "moreover," (remarks Mr. Paul), "the defeat of the Peerage Bill was a victory of Walpole in Opposition when he had no official resources at his command for the influence of votes. (The italics are our own!)"

We sincerely hope that Mr. Paul will at no far distant date issue a second volume of his "Famous Speeches," and we venture to prophesy that in this volume will be included a speech which will be made by the Prime Minister of England, declaring his intention of granting that so long delayed reform, "Votes for Women!"

M. D. H.

* "Famous Speeches" edited by Herbert Paul. Published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited. Price 7s. 6d. net.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Fiddler." By Mrs. J. O. Arnold. London: Alston Rivers, Limited. 6s. net.
"Revolutionary Ireland and Its Settlement." By the Rev. Robert H. Murray. London: Macmillan & Co. 10s. net.
"Marriage and Divorce." By Cecil Chapman. London: David Nutt. 2s. net.
"The Position of Women, Actual and Ideal." With Preface by Sir Oliver Lodge. London: Nisbet. 3s. 6d. net.
"The Twentieth Century Magazine." March. Boston Twentieth Century Co. 25 cents.

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Our First Public Meeting will be held at the Small Queen's Hall, at 8.30 p.m., on Friday, April 7. The Rev. Dr. Cobb will preside at a Debate between Cicely Hamilton and G. K. Chesterton. Tickets (numbered, 2s. 6d.; unnumbered, 1s.) can be obtained at the Box-office, and at the International Suffrage Shop, 31, Bedford Street (third floor), Strand, W.C.

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THE CHANGING EAST.

There is not a country from which there does not come hopeful news of the woman movement. We have been accustomed to use the word "Turkish" to express what is most retrograde and repressive in the position of women, and indeed until recently the Turkish woman has been little less than a prisoner. Does it not speak well for the possibilities of a woman's soul that even when it is bound in chains it makes its way towards the light of freedom like a plant in a dark cellar seeking the sun?

We admired and congratulated the Young Turks when a little while ago they overthrew the old régime, and established in their country what seems likely to be a Government of justice and promise. But who of us knew that in this great movement even the secluded women of the Orient took an important part? In an extremely interesting article a Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

The intrepid hanoums (women) have already done a great deal towards the realisation of their modern aspirations and ideals. It is not yet sufficiently known in Europe what a splendid and decisive part they played in the last bloodless revolution of Turkey. It is not too much to say that had it not been for their courage and self-sacrificing spirit of devotion, as displayed during the political upheaval two years ago, their country would hardly be now in the possession of its constitutional régime. They supplied large sums of money for the movement, they acted as secret intermediaries between the leaders of it, they kept up, to the very last, intimate correspondence with the immediate entourage of the Red Sultan, and in many cases suffered enormous privations, imprisonment and even death for the great cause of the liberation of their people.

A Hopeful Outlook.

It is noteworthy that in spite of restrictions and lack of educational opportunities, the women in their clubs discuss the political and social questions of the day with knowledge and understanding. All this great mass of potential energy and help is merely waiting for opportunity, and it seems that at last the Turkish woman is going to have her chance.

The election of the Deputy for Bagdad, Ismail Hakki Bey Babansade, as Minister of Public Instruction, has raised very much the hopes and aspirations of the Turkish women so bravely fighting for their enfranchisement from the deadening limitations of habit and usage, of tradition and superstition. There is every reason to believe that their expectations will be realised, if not completely, yet in a very marked degree. Hakki Bey is a young man of a liberal trend of mind; liberal, however, not in the sense of Western civilisation (European methods of Liberalism would hardly do for Turkey at the present juncture of her development), but in what seems for the moment a more appropriate sense of progress on national lines of Ottomanism. He is a cultured effendi, a skilful journalist, a capable lawyer, and an ardent patriot and politician, and although he lacks the necessary amount of practical experience (when could the Ottoman statesmen acquire practical experience?), he possesses that comprehensive knowledge of the real needs of his country and that keen desire for advance and improvement which very often lead energetic men to the right paths of actual progress.

Perhaps in no other country can the Minister of Public Instruction do so much for the cause of the emancipation of the fair sex as in the Ottoman Empire, and this not only because here the need of proper education for women is so great and the grip of tradition so blindly tyrannical, but principally because scarcely anywhere else are the women themselves so ready to receive the advantages and benefits of liberty and freedom from the clogging chains of antiquated practices and customs.

Social Changes.

If one compares the state of Turkish women, say of 20 or 30 years ago, with their position at present, one is amazed at the very striking changes that have taken place in their social and public standing, in their family relationships, in their attitude towards Western ideas of civilisation, and in their whole general trend of ethical conceptions and manner of thinking and living. In no other domain of the whole Ottoman commonwealth are these changes more evident and of a more momentous nature than in the sphere of the struggle of the hanoums for emancipation.

The modern modifications in the external attire are already remarkable. Where is, for instance the traditional dense black yashmak (veil) of former years, that used so piously to conceal from a pert passer-by the soft, melancholy gleam of a hanoum's Oriental eye and the tranquil charm of the pallid velvet of her cheek? You might still meet it, of course, in some old-world places of Stamboul or Soutari, where the stern spirit of orthodox rigidity and intolerance still holds despotic sway. The majority of veils, however, are now so transparent that the contour and lineament of the face, the expression of the eyes and the colour of the hair can easily be seen through them. . . . One sees already that the Turkish women are not less determined in their efforts and purposes than their sister suffragists of England.

Not less striking is the progress in social intercourse and amusements. It is a frequent sight at present to meet a hanoum and an effendi, who is not her husband or brother, promenading together or driving in one and the same carriage. Often you will see her entering a European shop without being accompanied by an Argus-eyed gorilla of a eunuch.

Encroaching Western Spirit.

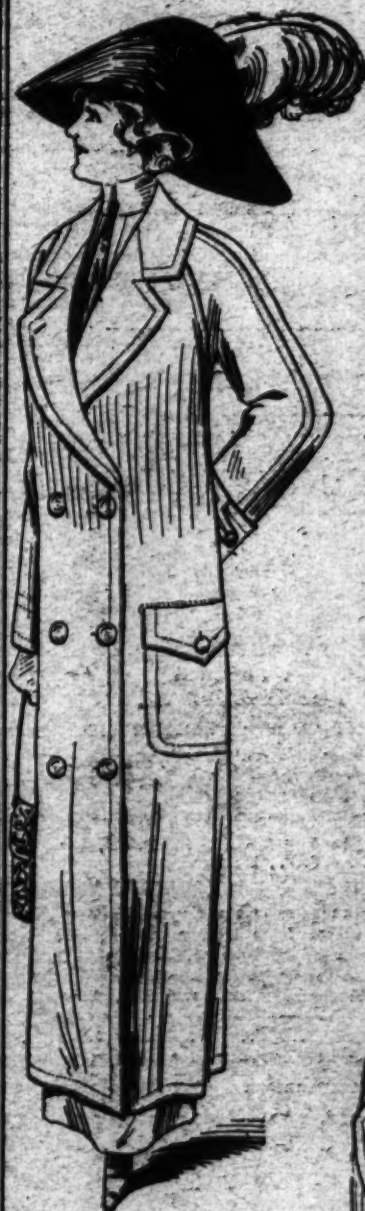
At social gatherings and functions of the European section of the population it is not now at all rare to meet Turkish ladies mixing with gentlemen, if not on terms of the Western spirit of equality, yet in a quite open, candid, and unconstrained manner.

And after outlining some of the educational plans, the article concludes:—

The general knowledge of a large number of Turkish ladies, their efficiency in subjects of art, music, painting, literature, &c., are remarkable. There is nothing a cultured hanoum does not read and find interest in reading, from the works of their favourite Pierre Loti to the scientific treatises of Herbert Spencer. Of course, in all this, as in matters of education generally, there is still a great lack of system and proper comprehension, but this will be remedied in time, as the Turkish women are rapidly awakening to all their vast possibilities and responsibilities.

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granted to men."

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1911.

NO VOTE, NO CENSUS.

The position of women is not secure for a single day
so long as women are excluded from all voice in the
legislation of the country.

A year or two ago, as a result of an agitation on the
part of women and at the recommendation of competent
tailors, the price paid to machinists at the Government
Pimlico Clothing Factory for stitching Service dress
trousers was raised from 2½d. to 3d. a pair.

Subsequently, in June, Mr. Haldane, in reply to a
question in the House, gave figures showing the relative
remuneration paid to men and to women in the factory.
The lowest wage paid to women was 8s. 10d. a week, while
the lowest wage paid to any man, however unskilled,
was 23s. a week. The average wage of the most highly
skilled women was lower than the average wage of the
most unskilled men.

On Wednesday in last week the following paragraph
appeared in one of the morning papers:—

Mr. Haldane, in a printed reply, states that it is proposed to
reduce the price paid to machinists at the Pimlico Clothing
Factory employed on Service dress trousers from 3d. to 2½d. a
pair, on the ground that the character of the work does not
warrant the former rate.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Haldane has made
a reduction in the wages of these women in the Govern-
ment employ of 25 per cent., and brought them down to
the low level at which they stood before the women,
by a vigorous agitation, won improvement.

Neither Mr. Haldane nor any other Cabinet Minister
would dare to make a proposal to reduce by 25
per cent. the wages of men in their employ. By
such an action they would alienate from their Party
the whole of the trade union and labour vote. It is
simply and solely because women are politically
gagged and can make no outcry that the Secretary of
War does not hesitate to cut down still further their
wages, which are already so much lower than the
wages paid to men. For as the Chancellor of the
Exchequer admitted in his speech in the Albert Hall on
December 7, 1908, the inequality which exists between
the rates of pay given by the Government to men and
to women in their employ "would be impossible if
women had the same right to vote, and therefore the
same right to call the Government to account as
men have."

The duty of protesting against the unenfranchised
condition of their sex, which places these poor women
thus at the mercy of their taskmasters, can only be
undertaken by women who find themselves in a less
terrible plight. For these wretched workers cannot
rebel without facing the terrible alternative of starva-
tion.

A Bill was read the second time in the House of
Lords on March 16, to limit Street Trading by children.
The proposal is that Street Trading should be illegal
for boys under sixteen and for girls under eighteen. The
law which is prepared to step in and impose restrictions
to prevent a girl under eighteen from earning an honest
livelihood will not protect the girl under eighteen from
assault on the part of a man of vicious character. It
does not even protect girls who are under sixteen. In
the Bill which makes it a criminal offence to commit an
assault upon a girl under sixteen, there is a clause to
the following effect:—

Where a girl is between 13 and 16 it shall be a sufficient
defence to any charge under the Statute if it shall be made to
appear to the Court or jury that the person charged had

reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age
of 16.

Under this clause, a man convicted of an outrage upon
the person of a young girl can escape scot free. This
fact has been illustrated constantly by cases reported
in the columns of this paper.

The idea of Government when dealing with
problems affecting women is always to strike first at the
woman's right to work for her living. It is the inten-
tion of the present Government, explicitly acknowledged
by Mr. John Burns, to bring in legislation making it
illegal for the married woman to work for wages in the
better paid skilled trades. Before the Married Women's
Property Act had been carried into law men used to
drive their wives into the mines to work for money
which went directly into the pockets of the husband.
In those days, the Liberal Government offered the most
strenuous opposition to Lord Shaftesbury in his
attempt to defend these wretched creatures, whose
position was almost identical with that of the negro
slave. But now that a certain measure of independence
has been won for married women, and their right has
been established to the money which they earn them-
selves, an agitation, fostered by the Government, is
being set on foot to deprive them of the opportunity of
working for wages and thus having any property of
their own to hold. However unable through ill-health
or unemployment the husband may be to support the
family in decency, however callous, however brutal he
may prove himself, the wife is to be deprived of the
ordinary means of earning an honest livelihood in the
skilled trades.

An investigation was recently made under the aegis
of the Government into the rate of infant mortality in
the respective cases of non-wage-earning and wage-
earning mothers. The report of Dr. Newsholme
supplies very interesting and instructive reading for
women. Because the result of the investigation turned
out altogether different from that which was intended,
very little publicity was secured for the facts. The
highest mortality of infants was found to prevail in
the mining counties, where the women are employed
almost entirely in the unpaid work of the home. Another
attempt will be made by means of the Census returns to
find "a scientific basis" for the restriction of the right
of married women to possess that security of livelihood
which is only to be found at the present time in the
right to work for wages. A very casual glance at the
new questions that have to be answered upon the Census
Papers is quite sufficient to reveal this ruse to those who
are on the alert. The pretext for the proposed legisla-
tion is based upon such phrases as: "The sacred
character of motherhood," or "The paramount duties
of women to the home," but the bottom is knocked
out of this argument altogether by the way in which
the law deals with the widow.

When a husband is dead we hear nothing of the
argument that the woman's place is the home. When
a widow is left with several young children, these are
taken into the Workhouse, and the mother is ruthlessly
separated from them, and is either compelled to enter
the Workhouse herself (which is a living death) or
forced to work for her own support and that of the
older children.

To legislate for the widow would be a comparatively
simple and easy matter. She might be kept in "the
home," she might be made free to fulfil all the duties
of a mother, if, subject to due conditions, she were
allowed the same money, or in many cases half the
money, it costs the State to maintain the children in
the Workhouse. The fact that no consideration is given
to the "sacredness of motherhood," or the "paramount
duty of a woman to her home," in the case of the
widow where the solution of the problem would be
comparatively simple and easy, exposes the hypocrisy of
the agitation against the independence of the married
woman. It is simply another attack upon the idea
that women are human beings, with human rights as
individuals. It is an attempt to force women back by
law into the absolute power and control of their
husbands.

Thus, on every hand, at the present time are the
liberties of women menaced by the Government. If
women submit to their present voteless condition, they
will pass under the yoke of a subjection more complete
than anything which they have yet endured. It is
imperative upon them to resist, to resist now, to resist
with the utmost unanimity and determination. Unless
the Government abandons its veto upon the Bill to
confer the Parliamentary Franchise upon women,
refusal to fill up the Census forms is a supreme duty
which every responsible woman owes to her conscience
and her reason, to her countrywomen, to her children,
and to the cause of humanity, justice and freedom.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence

WARRIOR WOMEN.

By S. D. Shallard. IV.—THREE FAMOUS SOLDIERS.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries women continued to enlist in European armies. Out of a large number of known cases* I here give brief notes of three—an Irishwoman, a Frenchwoman, and an Englishwoman.

Christian Davies.

Christian Kavanagh was born in Dublin in 1667 of 'respectable parents.' She lived much as other Irish girls of her class and time, playing with the boys, riding ponies bare-backed, neglecting her studies, helping in the housework and so on. In 1688, on her father raising a troop of horse to assist James II., the family went into garrison. Here they had as guest a handsome young French gentleman, Captain Bodeaux, afterwards the 'hero' of the defence of Thomond Bridge. Christian had occasion to learn the startling secret that this brilliant young officer was, in fact, a woman—a revelation which no doubt played its part in her after life.

On the close of war, Christian married one Richard Welch, and was already the mother of two children when her husband suddenly disappeared. He had, in fact, been seized by the press-gang and carried to Holland, whence came the first news received of him by his distracted wife, who thereupon took a sudden resolution to follow him to Flanders, buy his discharge and return home with him. To lessen the perils of the journey she decided to enlist as a man, so, having placed her children comfortably, Christian, in a suit of her husband's, with his pistols and sword, and fifty guineas concealed, joined the Royal Inniskillings, and was soon in Holland. At first filled with disgust and alarm at the tumult and general roughness of camp life, she found herself collected enough on being ordered into action.

So unlucky as to be very badly wounded, she was carried off the field, and it was two months before she rejoined her regiment. Soon after this she was captured in a skirmish. On Christian's release, by exchange, from the French prison, she rejoined and fought through several campaigns. After a severe wound in her first duel, and more wounds in action, came the Peace and her return to Dublin. Having neither seen nor heard of her husband, and determined to pursue her quest, she decided to maintain her disguise; perhaps fearing, too, that should she once reveal herself to her children she never could bring herself to leave them. However, she found means to converse with them and her own family, although so much altered by her dress and her hard life that not one of them knew her.

The War of Spanish Succession breaking out, Christian enlisted in Lord John Haye's Dragoons, and having attracted favourable notice for gallantry as one of a small detachment who routed a superior body of French cavalry, she was appointed to the Duke of Marlborough's escort. After eleven or twelve years of such military service she found her husband—engaged, I regret to say, in wooing a Dutch widow, and mightily astonished and confused to find his wife in the guise of one of the Duke's dragoons.

Again badly wounded, and her sex this time discovered, she returned once more to a woman's life, living with her husband in camp, and carrying ammunition, water and other necessities, even to the mouth of the cannon. Later, on Welsh's death, she married a soldier named Ross, and was soon famous in the Army as 'Mother Ross.' Her second husband being killed, she married Sergeant Davies, who returned with her to Dublin, where for many years she kept a little restaurant.

Upon her husband being admitted to Chelsea Hospital, Christian herself, by the wish of the Queen, was also transferred there, and there died in 1739, at seventy-two years of age. According to her own desire she was interred amongst the old pensioners in Chelsea burying ground, and three grand volleys were fired over her grave.

Captain Bodeaux.

The Captain Bodeaux referred to above held a commission in one of the regiments which, under the command of St. Ruth, went to Ireland to assist James II. This gallant and handsome young officer distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, July 1690, and there received the invitation to become the guest of Captain Kavanagh. At the siege of Limerick, June 1691, Captain Bodeaux with a small body of troops conducted the desperate defence of the Thomond Bridge against the English, until at length he fell, covered with wounds. Such was the bravery and skill of this officer that the enemy openly lamented his death. Profound was their astonishment to find in their late formidable antagonist a young woman.

Hannah Snell.

Hannah Snell, daughter of a Worcester dyer, and grand-daughter of the Lieutenant Snell who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, was born in 1723.

At seventeen she had lost both parents and came to live in Wapping with her sister, a Mrs. Gray. Here she married a Dutch seaman, one James Summs. Her profligate husband squandered her little property, involved her deeply in debt, and deserted her when on the point of becoming a mother.

The child died quite young, and Hannah, believing her husband to be in Coventry, and still feeling the deepest affection for the man, suddenly decided to try and win him back. Dressing in a man's suit and assuming her brother-in-law's name, 'James Gray,' she travelled to Coventry, where subsequently she enlisted in General Guise's regiment, and was sent under Captain Miller to Carlisle—then the base of military operations against the Scottish rebels. Here Hannah had the terrible experience of being flogged—a punishment due to the malignity of her sergeant, who imagined his recruit to be trying to rival him with a girl whom in reality she was protecting from his undesirable attentions. The persecutions of this man and other causes led her to desert from this regiment and to enlist as a marine in Colonel Fraser's regiment, then being drafted in Admiral Boscawen's squadron to the East Indies. On the sloop *Swallow* Hannah soon popularised herself by plucky good-humour and dexterity in mending and cooking, for which latter arts she was dubbed 'Molly' Gray.

After a stormy voyage, often on short rations, they landed on the Coromandel coast, and advancing on



HANNAH SNELL.

(From 'Kitty's Wonderful Museum,' Vol. II.)

Pondicherry, through eleven weeks of suffering and hardship, conducted a futile siege. Here Hannah won distinction by leading the party of English foot who forded the river breast high under an incessant fire from the French batteries. Also for fourteen days she was engaged in throwing up trenches and for seven of the nights was on picket duty! In one attack she received a number of wounds, including a bullet wound in the groin, which, with the help of an old negress, she managed to extract and thus save a discovery of her sex. But the fleet having sailed by the time she recovered, Hannah had to embark as a seaman. After some adventures, which I cannot here recount, she rejoined the fleet, and on board the *Eltham*, under Captain Lloyd, went through a series of terrible storms which destroyed most of the other vessels in the fleet.

Meanwhile, Hannah had found her husband—on the eve of his execution for a crime of violence.

On returning to England in 1750 Hannah's sister wished her to resume a woman's life and she did appear before many of her astonished messmates as a modest and interesting young woman, receiving on the spot many offers of hand and heart. None of these offers appear to have tempted her for she soon returned to male dress, which she continued to wear, with the King's express permission, from that time. Through the Duke of Cumberland she received an annual pension of £20 to which she was able to add her earnings as 'Bill Bobstay,' and in several other parts at the 'Royalty' and 'Sadler's Wells' Theatres.

Presently Hannah bought an inn, naming it 'The Female Warrior or the Widow in Masquerade,' and here to the benefit of her trade received interested visitors from all parts of the world.

[The final article of this series will appear next week.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Alfred J. Abbey, who was released from Pentonville Prison on Tuesday morning, will be given a public welcome at a meeting of the Men's Political Union at Caxton Hall tomorrow (Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Admission is free, but tickets for reserved seats can be had from the Secretary, M.P.U., 13, Buckingham Street, or from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., price 1s.

London Free Meetings.

London members and friends will be glad to hear that on Monday, March 27, they will have an opportunity of hearing the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams, the well-known friend and supporter of Woman Suffrage, at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 3 p.m. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will also speak. Miss Pankhurst will again speak at the Steinway Hall meeting, on Thursday, March 30, at 8 p.m.

Other Important Meetings.

In addition to those meetings already mentioned, and those on pages 410 *et seq.*, the following important meetings have been arranged throughout the country:—Mrs. Pankhurst, at Handley, on Tuesday, March 28, at 8 p.m.; at the Mechanics' Institute, Halifax, on Thursday, March 30, at 8 p.m.; at Dublin, on Wednesday, April 5; and at Belfast, on Friday, April 7. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Cheltenham Town Hall on Tuesday, March 28; at the Byfield Hall, Barnes, on Wednesday, March 29, at 8 p.m.; at Forest Hill Baths, Sydenham, on Thursday, March 30; and at the Assembly Rooms, Balham, on Wednesday, April 5.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Members will be interested to know that the important speech on Woman Suffrage by the Earl of Selborne, published in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, is now being printed in pamphlet form, and will be ready at the end of next week. The Annual Report of the W.S.P.U. is now ready, price 3d. A new book, 'The Prisoner—an experience of forcible feeding' by a Suffragette, is on sale, price 1s. The Woman's Press has also on sale, 'The Servant Problem,' by an Experienced Mistress, price 1s.

Dr. Ethel Smyth's Concert.

Members and friends are reminded of the concert to be given by Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on Saturday, April 1, at 8 p.m. An interesting item on the programme will be 'The Songs of Sunrise,' which will be rendered for the first time in public. The March of the Women (W.S.P.U. Marching Song) is No. 3 in these songs. They will be sung by the Crystal Palace Choir of 200 voices. Tickets—reserved: Sofa stalls and grand circle, 7s. 6d.; area stalls and grand circle, 5s.; unreserved: balcony, 2s. 6d.; admission, 1s.—can be obtained from the box office, Queen's Hall; from the usual agents and libraries; from L. G. Sharpe, 61, Regent Street, W.; and from Miss Cooke, ticket secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Miss Vida Goldstein's Engagements.

During Miss Vida Goldstein's stay in England she will address numerous meetings. Among those already arranged are the following:—Manchester, Athenæum, Monday, March 27, 8 p.m.; Bradford, St. George's Hall, Tuesday, March 28; Edinburgh, Monday, April 3. Miss V. Goldstein will be present at a dinner given in her honour by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage at the Inns of Court Hotel, on Thursday, May 4.

Festival of Empire.

The Women's Social and Political Union are erecting a special kiosk in the grounds of the Crystal Palace for the Festival of Empire which is being held during the summer months. From this kiosk (which is situated between the main bandstand and the Australian building), members of the Union will sell literature and colours.

Procession and Demonstration.

In the middle of June the thoughts of all the public, apart from political questions, will be occupied with the great social event of the year, the Coronation of the King and Queen. London will be full of visitors, some of them from countries which have set an example to England in enfranchising their women, some from places where the position of women is still a narrow and a cramped one, and many from lands where, as in England, the woman's movement is growing more powerful every day. There is one thing that must be impressed upon all these representatives from different nations and different colonies, and that is the strength of the Suffrage movement here. They must see with their own eyes that this is the most pressing question of the day, that the women of this great Empire are ready in immense numbers to declare their faith in the movement, and that they are marching on to speedy victory, to a time when England will no more lag behind her colonies, but will be able to lift her head, and, let us hope, be the first great European Power to give full rights of citizenship to its women.

On Saturday, June 17 (the Saturday preceding the Coronation), a procession will be organised by the W.S.P.U. from the Embankment to the Albert Hall, where a great demonstration will be held at 3.30 p.m. All the Suffrage Societies are being invited to take part. Tickets for the Albert Hall meeting will be ready to-day (Friday), and can be had from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. By the regulations of the Albert Hall, only members can apply for tickets, but they are invited to secure these for their friends, men or women, who will be thoroughly welcome. Prices:—Amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena and lower orchestra, 1s.; upper orchestra and balcony, 6d.; boxes, 41 10s., 41 1s., and 12s. 6d. (all numbered and reserved).

* To D. KIRBY (Edgbaston) and Others.—I am very grateful for the interesting cases suggested, and only wish there had been an opportunity to include them.

THE BILL MUST BE CARRIED.

There are weapons stronger than political influence, money, and prison, and they are, as Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence pointed out in a fighting speech on Monday at the Queen's Hall, the knowledge that we have a sound and right cause, that the moment is ripe, that the Union is full of the spirit of growth, and, most potent of all for the time being, the weapon of militancy. By a few telling figures from the fifth annual report, Mr. Lawrence showed how the Union was bursting with life, ever increasing in wide and wider circles, drawing in all that is helpful and throwing down all that is a hindrance, until it has become the largest and most important political organisation of the day. As to militancy, every moment serves to prove its value. It is the only effective defence against political trickery. A new point has just arisen. On the plea of getting the Veto Bill passed through the Commons before the end of April the Government took up all the time of private members up to Easter. Now they pretend to have made a recalculation and to have discovered that the Veto Bill will occupy till the end of May at least. It is simply another example of the trickery by which they hope to avoid having to provide facilities for the Conciliation Bill. But we won't stand this nonsense any longer; the women to-day know they are being tricked, and have no intention of putting up with it. Women say whether it means postponing other measures to the autumn or whether Parliament has to sit all through the summer, the Bill must be carried this session.

That was the fighting aspect of Monday's gathering; the humour was supplied by Miss Georgina Brackenbury, who, in her quiet and simple way drove home many great truths by a delightful exposition of anti-Suffrage inconsistencies. "At one moment they tell us," said Miss Brackenbury, "that we women are so easily influenced that if we had the vote we should use it as unscrupulous men told us, and in the next breath they say that we are so head-strong and impetuous that we should plunge the country into war. At election time we are, according to the anti-Suffragists, so intelligent that we can guide men how to vote, and yet we are so unintelligent and stupid that we should not know how to vote for ourselves." Commenting on the action taken by Town Councils in passing resolutions in support of the Conciliation Bill, the *Anti-Suffragist* Review remarked that this had merely been done to please the women Municipal Voters! Soon the House of Commons would be passing Bills to please women Parliamentary electors! The artistic side of life was represented by Dr. Ethel Smyth, who conducted the

singing of the "Women's March," and who, in a few happy words, spoke of the great joy which it had given her to dedicate her March to the Women's Social and Political Union, and of her admiration of the courage and determination with which the Woman Suffrage movement was carried on, both by the leaders and by the rank and file of women. Speaking of the March itself, Dr. Smyth said that she had borrowed the phrase in the third bar from an Italian folk-song which she had once heard sung by the peasants in a wild mountain district. When she had first heard the phrase she had thought that if ever she were to write a March she would make use of it. If anything were meant to get at the heart of the people it must be taken from the people. Dr. Smyth's March was then sung, first by a special choir, and was afterwards taken up by the whole audience.

HOW THE PUBLIC IS DUPED.

There was a grim seriousness and determination about the crowded audience at the Steinway Hall last Thursday evening as they heard from Miss Christabel Pankhurst something of the nature of the opposition they have to fight against. The women in this movement have to face not only the open opposition of the honest opponent, but the discreditable methods of the anti-Suffragists who hope, by means of cooked figures and false "canvases," to deceive the public into believing that the women of the country do not want the Vote. Then there are the members of the Government, notably the Home Secretary, who make unfounded allegations against the members of the W.S.P.U., and there is the scandalous hypocrisy of the Press, which not only circulates erroneous statements, but entirely suppresses the truth. It is, said Miss Pankhurst, a serious scandal when the public have not the protection which a truth-telling Press would give them. But women are not going to be beaten by dishonourable opposition. At present the public are kept in total ignorance about this movement, and the question is, What is to be done? Women can influence the Press by boycotting the papers that boycott them, and by supporting the papers that support them, but, above all, women have their own paper, *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and they have to double its circulation. The audience listened most intently as Miss Pankhurst pointed out that there is nothing of so much importance as this. "I might talk a long time," she said, "telling you of harrowing cases of injustice to women. I could tell you of professional women, women of science, women who are discredited in art, music, and literature; I could tell you how their work is underpaid and contemptuously treated in spite of its extraordinary merit, simply because they are women, and I could tell you of the way in which working women are underpaid by the Government, and are simply robbed of their wages because they are women. There is not a woman living at the present time who has not suffered because women are at a discount through not being citizens. But what we

want is to let the people of the country know the truth about this. And this is a time when women must stand together and work for all they are worth. The women in this Union have one firm principle; waste no energy in mere emotion, let emotion be translated into action. Indignation finds outlet in hard work." And that the women in the audience were ready for hard work was evidenced by the eager and enthusiastic applause. Miss Pankhurst then made an urgent appeal to the women to increase the circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* by every means in their power. Her concluding words: "I am sure you are all ready for right down good hard work—you are absolutely spoiling for it, and are ready to undertake any of the immense pieces of labour that are propounded to you," were greeted with enthusiasm, which revealed something of the spirit that actuates the militant movement.

Miss Marie Brackenbury, in a most interesting speech, pointed out that at present legislation was only like sending out lifeboats to those who had been sent to sea in rotten ships. Women refused to help in launching lifeboats, they wanted to get to the root of things—to prevent the sailing of the rotten ships. This they could not do until they had the power which the Vote will give them. Her message was: "Come into this movement; concentrate on it, make concentration the motto, and those who do so will find it a liberal education."

A DOLL'S HOUSE.

In consequence of the persistent success of the performances of "A Doll's House" being given by Madame Lydia Yavoroka (Princess Barintinsky), at the Royal Court Theatre, arrangements have been made to extend her season at that theatre until Saturday, April 8. During that period, all the vacant dates have been taken. There will consequently be nine matinees of the play, and six evening performances, the first evenings being Monday and Tuesday next. Matinees will be given on the Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in this and the following two weeks, with, in addition, a matinee on this Thursday, 23rd, and next Thursday, 30th, and on Friday, the 31st. At each performance a voting paper has been circulated amongst the audience, inviting their decision as to which of the two plays by Ibsen, namely "Hedda Gabler" and "Rosmersholm," they desired to see after the conclusion of the performances of "A Doll's House." The issue of these voting papers will continue throughout the present run.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Telephone: City 672.
Founder and Hon. Organising Sec.: Victor D. Duval.
Hon. Assistant Organiser: Hugh A. Franklin.

Our colleague, Mr. Alfred J. Abbey, was released from Pentonville Prison on Tuesday morning, having served three weeks' imprisonment in the second division. We hope members and friends

will make a special point of attending the meeting at the Carlton Hall to-morrow (Saturday), when Mr. Abbey will explain his protest and give his prison experiences. There are still a few reserved seats left, which can be obtained from the ticket secretary at above address. Mr. Hawkins, whose legal action against the Bradford League of Young Liberals was proceeding as we went to press, will also speak. Miss Adeline Bourne has kindly promised to recite, and Miss Martha Cunningham will sing "The Awakening." Both these ladies are members of the Actresses' Franchise League, to whom we are indebted for providing us with such excellent talent.

We have to thank Miss Rosa Leo for a very nice curtain that we were needing for our office. We are still requiring a small carpet and several chairs.

Amount already acknowledged	£796 3 1
A Clifton College Boy	0 2 0
E. Thorsiger, Esq.	0 1 6
Miss O'Brien	0 2 6
Mimes Dempster (a protest against Mr. Franklin's sentence)	1 10 0
A Grateful Suffragette (1s. for each week of Mr. Franklin's sentence)	0 4 0
An Indignant Cheltenham Friend	1 1 0
V. D. Duval, Esq. (travelling expenses, Leicester)	1 3 3
An Admirer of Mr. Abbey (1s. per each week of sentence)	0 3 0
B. P. Ellis, Esq.	0 7 6
Another Edinburgh Woman	2 10 0
Miss Outram (Self-Denial Fund)	0 10 0
C. A. Aldis, Esq. (Self-Denial Fund)	0 10 0
Miss Riehl Wyatt	0 10 0
Collection at Whist Drive (per Miss Wilson)	0 18 0
Mrs. Mathie	1 1 0
Miss Richardson	1 0 0
Miss Wilson	1 1 0
Entrance Fees	0 6 0
Literature Sales	4 0 0
Total	£813 3 10

North London.—Progress is remarkably good considering things look like shaping well for the Demonstration. Two most successful Drawing-room Meetings were held at 3, Meadowcroft Villas, Palmer's Green, N., on Thursday, March 16, A. L. Casserley in the chair, speakers Miss Macnamara and Bernard V. Clarke; and at Alderman's Hill, Palmer's Green, on Saturday, March 18. Open-air meetings will be held at The Green, Lower Edmonton, on Saturday, March 25, 8 p.m.; and at The Green, Winchmore Hill, N., on Monday, March 27, and on Wednesday, March 29, at 8 p.m.

Birmingham.—A procession and demonstration was held on Wednesday by the W.S.P.U., one of the platforms being occupied by the M.P.U. Local members spoke to an enthusiastic crowd for two hours. It is hoped that all members and male sympathisers will endeavour to be at the meeting in Parish Rooms, 51, John Bright Street, on April 12, when Mr. Duval will speak.

GETTING NEW READERS.

Plenty of powder and shot are needed to win a battle, and just in the same way facts, facts, and MORE FACTS are needed to gain a victory over ignorance and prejudice.

Our paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN* is the medium through which facts are conveyed to the public; therefore we must have a circulation commensurate with the reading public of these islands. The splendid work which members of the Women's Social and Political Union have already put into increasing the circulation has added 1,560 new readers, but there is still much to be done. This is work in which everyone can take a part; we want to run our circulation up to 50,000 copies and so break down all press boycott.

The sum of 3s. 3d. will secure the regular delivery of the paper by post to any friend within the United Kingdom every week for six months. Members and friends of the Union are invited to secure from new persons a promise to read the paper when it is sent to them, and then to forward to the Circulation Manager, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, the name and address of their friend and their own name and address, together with a postal order for 3s. 3d. (4s. 4d. if the new readers live out of the United Kingdom).

It is also of particular importance at the present time that the paper should be on sale at the street corners in London and throughout the country. Paper-sellers are wanted in large numbers to carry on this valuable work. London volunteers should communicate with the *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Organiser, at 156, Charing Cross Road; members in other parts of the country should write to their nearest W.S.P.U. organiser or secretary.

What one woman can do is illustrated by the following letter from a member:—"Besides my regular six dozen per week, I generally buy up from surrounding newsagents, and give 10 or 12 away. I have also got the paper into the Liberal and Conservative Clubs, Police Stations, and in most of the stationers' shops. My plan with the stationer is to let him have four or six of my regular subscribers to begin with. This as an inducement for him to start with 12 *VOTES*. This relieves me delivering those papers (I shall watch there is no falling off, though), gives me more time to convert others, extends the news of the movement while increasing circulation, and to both ours and agents' benefit. Soon I intend approaching the clergy and doctors, and other influential people."

The local secretary at Bournemouth, N.B., also writes that she has secured 5 new regular subscribers this week, making 21 in all. In addition there are 24 other regular readers in the town.

All the offers for libraries are now taken up, but 9 more have expressed themselves willing to take the paper if it is

supplied to them. They are:—Cheltenham, Birkenhead, Loch Ferry, Great Yarmouth, Holborn, Bedford Row, Spa Road, Rotherhithe, and St. Olave.

I shall be very pleased to hear of any one who is willing to pay for one of these for a year.

March 13 to March 13.

Previously acknowledged	1,486	Miss M. Priestman	3
Mrs. E. B. Day	1	Mrs. Stratton	2
Miss E. Webb	1	Mrs. Robinson	1
Miss L. Lilley	1	Mrs. Mason	1
Miss V. Bates	1	Miss D. Hockley	2
Miss Givson	1	Mrs. de Fonkhaque	1
Mrs. A. Jagenberg	1	Mrs. E. Levy	1
Miss Alice Farmer	1	Miss E. M. Spielman	1
Miss Footner	1	Miss R. Leo	1
Mrs. Morris	1	Miss Vibert	1
Miss H. Edgely	1	Anon	2
Miss O. E. Grieve	1	Mrs. Bearblock	1
Miss M. Mackenzie	1	Mrs. Mansell Moullin	1
Miss C. Cotton Haig	2	Miss E. A. Smith	1
Anon	1	Miss M. Griffiths	1
Mrs. E. Fisher	1	Miss G. Pryce	1
Mrs. Boden	1	Mrs. Waring	1
Miss Mildred Marsden	1	Miss Hieble	4
Miss Blyth	1	Mrs. Balchin	1
Lady Deane	1	Miss M. Davis	1
Miss M. E. Stirling	2	Mrs. Murrell	1
T. W.	1	Miss O. Tunally	1
Miss J. E. Jones	1	Miss O. T. Mitchell	2
Miss D. Mackay	2	Miss V. L. Bates	1
Dr. Lorimer Hawthorne	3	Miss Voake	1
Miss B. Turner	1	Miss Underhill	1
Miss A. E. Farmer	1	Miss Cassey	1
Mrs. B. Hewitson	1	Miss Smith	2
Mrs. Southwood Jones	1	Miss E. Beck	1
Miss Maundrell	1		
Miss M. Dunn	1		
Miss A. Potter	1		
			1,561

The following have found new readers, but the copies are supplied through local newsagents:—

Miss A. Darley	2	Mrs. Blair	2
Mrs. M. Barnard	2	"Member from Huddersfield"	4
Miss F. Robinson	2	Mrs. Julius Singer	2
The Chelsea Union	3		

The paper has been sent to Rajputana, Southern Nigeria, Lausanne, Montana, Rome, Bombay, Montreal, Madras.

F. W. P. L.

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OUR POST BOX.

TEACHERS AND THE VOTE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—As one of your correspondents suggests, I trust every Suffragist teacher will write to Dr. Macnamara, asking him to support the Conciliation Bill in all the stages necessary for its passage into law. May I also urge everyone to write to the secretary of the N.U.T., 71, Russell Square, W.C., asking him to see that a definite pronouncement on this great wrong is made at the coming Easter Conference? Such a pronouncement immediately preceding the introduction of the Bill would considerably assist those teachers' representatives in the House of Commons, who frankly desire to help their women colleagues. There is another matter also which needs our immediate attention, viz., the election of the new executive. The voting papers will probably reach the schools shortly. Before committing herself to vote for any candidate, let every Suffragist write to those men and women in her own district who are seeking executive honours for a reply to the following question: "If elected, will you do your utmost to induce the executive to make a definite pronouncement in favour of the enfranchisement of such women teachers as would be qualified under the Conciliation Bill and whose money is arbitrarily deducted for Parliamentary representation?" Had the present executive been prepared to do us justice it would have gone a long way towards ending this cruel struggle. Especially must we obtain a satisfactory reply from those who are or have recently been seeking presidential preferment. Let no one shirk the duty of correspondence. I am sure the ladies and gentlemen in office have no idea how deep-seated is our dissatisfaction.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER DISSATISFIED N.U.T. MEMBER.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Suffragette teachers will learn with much satisfaction of the decision of the N.U.T. Executive to bring forward a resolution at the Easter Conference, in favour of the enfranchisement of duly qualified women. I trust, however, that this will not merely be registered as the "pious opinion" of teachers in Council, but that the Executive will see that a copy of the resolution is forwarded to the Prime Minister and each member of the present Government. Such a course should help our friends in the House of Commons who are working so earnestly to ensure the passage of the Conciliation Bill.—Yours, etc.,

F. M. RUSSELL.

26, Franconia Road,
Clapham Common, S.W.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—As one of your correspondents suggests, all Suffragist teachers should write to Dr. Macnamara urging him to support the Conciliation Bill through all its stages, so that it may become law this session. The resolution which the Executive propose to bring forward at conference will in no way ensure this gentleman's support, whose friends appear to boast that he is unhampered by N.U.T. resolutions.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE EAST LAMBETH
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Thanks to the present Executive of the N.U.T. for the initial step towards removing the political disability of its women members. I would, however, remind readers that a new Executive is about to be called into existence, voting papers for which will probably reach the schools within the next few days. Before filling these in, may I suggest that all Suffragist members of the N.U.T. address a question to all those candidates seeking Executive or Presidential honours, somewhat like the following:—"If elected a member of the Executive, will you do your utmost to ensure that body taking such steps as will further the immediate enfranchisement of duly qualified women teachers?"—Yours, etc.,

K. CARTER.

THE PORTSMOUTH PROGRAMME

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Myself and friend visited Portsmouth last week, attending the Free Church Conference, attracted thither by its sociological programme, which included, besides speeches on the Labour Question by Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, M.P., and Mr. Wilson Fox, addresses by Mrs. Sydney Webb on the application of the Principle of Christianity to our Treatment of the Poor; Dr. Saleeby, F.H.S., F.Z.S., on Eugenics and Ethics; and Professor Lofthouse, M.A., on Poverty in Relation to the Redemptive Will of God. We were much surprised that the question of the citizenship of women and its relation to the above subjects was not referred to, even by the Women's Auxiliary, in face of their experience in rescue and preventive work amongst the victims of our present one-sided and unchristian system of life. Apparently it did not occur to them that it is imperative that the causes of these conditions should be dealt with, and that in a Christian country there should be no rescue or preventive work to do. Not one of the delegates present at the various meetings held during the week would deny that women and men are *souls equal before God*; then why this inconsistency? Considering Parliament spent two days last year debating this great fundamental question which underlies the spiritual and civic life of the community, and is about to do so again in May, it seems to me that on this occasion a great opportunity has been lost, and the important duty left

undone, of enlightening, on this matter, the large section of people who come under their influence; and so long as the churches take up such an attitude to this great injustice and acquiesce in the sacrifice of the motherhood and potential motherhood of our race, so long will they find "grievous problems affecting the churches to solve" for when there are no longer two-thirds of the community to be counted upon as victims, this vast system of exploitation, upon which our civilisation of today is based, must disappear. O that the churches, in the words and spirit of the Gospel, could say to the "Spirit of Fear" by which they are obsessed, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"—Yours, etc.,

V. A. BLAND.

LORD CROMER AS THE CHAMPION OF "NATURE."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—If the Suffragettes had not been made of somewhat tough material they would ere now have been worn out in the endeavour to reply, for the thousand and first time, to the ancient fallacies continually refurbished by their professed opponents. Lord Cromer, speaking at Cambridge recently said that "to attempt to drag women into the whirlpool of politics was to fly in the face of nature, which has clearly indicated [presumably by the mouth of his lordship] the spheres of action respectively assigned [by whom?] to the two sexes." I have always understood of that power which we frequently personify under the name of Nature was quite able to take care of herself, and not only so, but to visit with adequate punishment those who did not act in accordance with her inexorable requirements. But Lord Cromer is so afraid that Nature may be worsted in the present political struggle that he comes forward as her champion. It is too ridiculous! If the Suffragettes are, as he says, flying in the face of Nature, why not leave them alone, and let Nature administer the snub, which she can do so much more effectively than Lord Cromer, notwithstanding his Oriental experiences with so-called inferior races. Nature does not allow herself to be trifled with, and has safeguarded her position centuries and ages before his lordship came on the scene, and will do so for centuries and ages hereafter. If Lord Cromer had even a grain of faith in his own statement he would act on the principle of Andrew Marvell, the incorruptible commoner, that "men may spare their pains when Nature is at work."—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES B. MABON.

50, St. George's Road,
Charing Cross, Glasgow.

THE PRESS BOYCOTT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—We can put an end to this in a very few days if all members of every Suffrage Society will refuse to buy any daily paper except the *Morning Post* and the *Manchester Guardian*. I have to-day stopped my *Daily Mail* and *Daily Chronicle* since reading the Press Boycott notes in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and have ordered the *Manchester Guardian* instead. I already take the *Morning Post*.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. TAIT.

19, Hamlet Gardens, Hammersmith, W.

OUR FREEDOM.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—We have heard so much lately about freedom and about the Veto of the House of Lords and the right of the people to rule, that these things, in conjunction with the account of the treatment of the women's deputation in November last, have so impressed me that I feel that I must pay my little tribute to the glorious freedom of this England of ours. We not only rejoice in freedom ourselves, but we are delighted when we hear of other nations attaining their liberty. When we heard of the revolution in Turkey and the subsequent dethronement of the Sultan our Government were delighted to send a congratulatory message. We are so free that we will not allow an irresponsible body of men like the House of Lords to place their veto on Bills passed by the House of Commons. Then look at the freedom we possess individually. We have a Premier (not elected to that position by the people) who is so free that he can place his veto on a Bill that does not happen to suit his individual taste or fancy, no matter if it is passed by an overwhelming majority. I would ask where in any other country where they happen to have constitutional government would you get such freedom as that? Then, again, we have a free Home Secretary, so free that he can interfere with the administration of law in our courts to serve his own ends—so free that he can stand safe in the shelter of the House of Commons and make misstatements about honourable women. Then, again, we have a gloriously free police force—a force partly upheld by the rates and taxes drawn from women; a force that is free to batter the bodies of helpless women, to hurl them hither and thither, whether under passing motors or horses' feet does not matter; a

force that can offer to women helpless in their hands unthinkable insult. So much so that again and again during these last few days, after reading the account of the deputation, the question has been asked, "Can this possibly have taken place in England?" We say, "Certainly. We are a free country; we have no Siberia where these tortures can be inflicted, so just to show our freedom we allow these things to take place in the open streets of our country." Then just a word on the freedom of Englishwomen. Oh, certainly they are free; we could not call it a free country unless the women also were free. Only the freedom of the women differs somewhat from that of the above-mentioned individuals. That is to say, the quality of freedom, like mercy, is not strangled, and may take different forms—at least it does in our country. The women have their freedom, but it is a freedom to suffer injury and insult, and they are also free to lay down their life. They are free, too, to pay rates and taxes, also to work for a miserable pittance that will hardly keep body and soul together, and if they cannot keep body and soul together they are free to sell themselves body and soul. They are free to work under Government, to do the same work as men, and get considerably less for it. In fact, when one looks into the thing thoroughly one realises that the freedom of the women far outweighs that of the men. One last word. I hope that the women of our country place a proper value on their liberty. Remember, women, that your fathers fought and died and your mothers suffered in this great cause of human liberty, and it behoves you by no means to hold lightly what you have gained, and by all means to uphold the Constitution of your country on every possible occasion—a country where "freedom slowly broadens out from precedent to precedent," but not half as slowly as it broadens out from sex to sex.—Yours, etc.,

M. F.

FROM A SICK ROOM.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Although I am now in the middle of two months' illness, I find that I can still do something for *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. I eagerly look forward to each Friday, when I know I shall get your splendid paper. When I have made sure that I have read everything, it is passed on to the other patients and then to the nurses; consequently it is read by about twelve people, some of whom I feel sure will become regular subscribers. In doing this you not only have the satisfaction of seeing the paper yourself, but know at the same time you are doing something, if only a little, for the cause.—Yours, etc.,

NORBERT J. GRIFFIN.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—May I point out that the Cambridge N.U.W.S.S. Hon. Secretary mentioned in the current number of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* as organising an investigation of the anti-Suffrage "canvass" there is Mrs. Mary Ward (not Miss), wife of Professor James Ward (Cambridge; psychology), and herself a very distinguished Newnham graduate in moral science.—Yours, etc.,

B. A. SMITH.

WHY MEN PROTEST.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I became interested in the movement on "Black Friday," when I saw for the first time the disgraceful treatment meted out to the ladies at Westminster, which so disgusted me that I became a firm supporter of the movement from that moment. I would like to be in a position to follow the splendid example of Mr. Franklin, but I think you will agree that married men with homes to keep up cannot afford to go to prison. With every good wish for the success you deserve during 1911.—Yours, etc.,

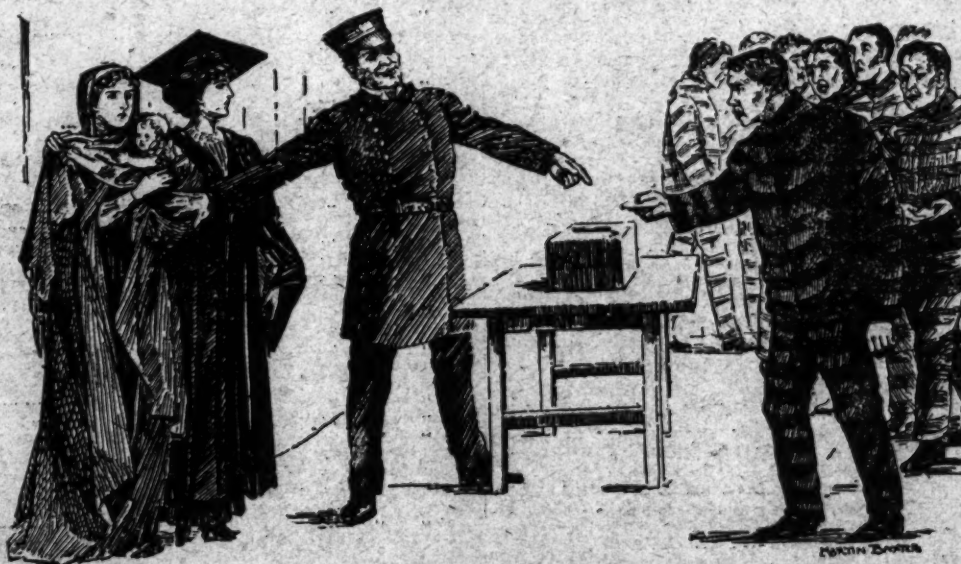
A. L. W.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A correspondent in Africa writes:—"I am sure you will be pleased to have a few lines from this far-away land about the progress of the cause we all have so much at heart. I have been so much heartened and encouraged by the many signs of its growth and the many expressions of sympathy we have received, and it is really wonderful, considering the silence of the Press, how much is known about the doings of the W.S.P.U. At one hotel we heard a man telling a friend how he had gone to one of Miss C. Pankhurst's meetings in Liverpool with the intention of helping to break it up, and how he was so absolutely converted by her eloquence and logical arguments that he sat spellbound to the end of the speech. 'By Jove,' he said with enthusiasm, 'I have never heard a man speak so well.' We left a copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* there, and I have no doubt it will be read, for literature was very scarce. In Uganda we soon noticed the influence of the author of 'The Diary of a Suffragette,' and although we had not the pleasure of meeting her we heard much of her work. A meeting was to be held at Entebbe a few days after we left, and we heard that several women were reading the papers regularly. On the Victoria Nyansa we met a man very nearly converted, and he told us we had quite finished the process after a long discussion and the loan of some literature on the subject. We have had the paper sent out to us every week, and we make a point of giving it away after we have read it."

Votes for Women Broadside

Number 2, Price, 2 Cents Published by the WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION January 25, 1911
WHEN EVENTS DEMAND



"STAND BACK, LADIES!"

CONVICTS OUT-RANK WOMEN.

There has been a general belief which we fear Suffragists have helped to spread, that women are classed politically with idiots and criminals. That is an error. The man who has lost his right to vote through being convicted of a crime, can, when freed from prison, become the object of executive clemency and be restored to full citizen rights. By a stroke of the pen Gov. White gave to eighty-one ex-convicts the power to vote. Women are out-ranked by criminals in the State of New York. When our investigators visited the office of the Secretary of State to look up the crimes and sentences of these newly made rulers of women, every official who helped in the search expressed the deepest sympathy with the ex-convicts. They argued that these unfortunate ought to get back their full rights of citizenship, for they "needed the protection of the ballot." The tender-hearted men on Capitol Hill were amazed that we thought so too, for they had supposed our desire for information was prompted by a spirit of vindictiveness. Not so at all. We think a man who has been punished, and has succeeded in getting on his feet again after his fall, and is trying to be a decent member of society, should not have to fight the battle of life with the stigma of disfranchisement upon him. And we hold with a conviction deep as life itself that women, law-abiding women, should also be freed from the stigma of political out-lawry. With confidence we challenge every voter in the State of New York to give one sound reason why the four men who committed rape on women should be made the political rulers of the victims of their lust.

THE ABOVE IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE FRONT OF ONE OF THE NEW "BROADSIDES" NOW APPEARING IN NEW YORK. ITS RESEMBLANCE TO OUR OWN "VOTES FOR WOMEN" IS VERY MARKED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

The following resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Penal Reform League: "This Committee of the Penal Reform League, having had brought to its notice the report of the Conciliation Committee on the alleged outrages committed by the police on women in November last, is of opinion that a *prima facie* case for inquiry has been established, and, therefore, that a public inquiry is called for in the interests of the confidence of the public in the administration of justice, and for the sake of the police themselves. Also that copies of this resolution be sent to the Home Secretary and to the Press."—(Signed) ARTHUR ST. JOHN, Hon. Sec. P.R.L.

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The following resolution was passed on March 16:—"The Executive Committee of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage having read the memorandum of the Conciliation Committee on the alleged outrages committed by the police on women on November 18 and 23, considers that a sufficient case for inquiry has been established, and asks for such inquiry in the interest of the public, the police, and all concerned." Another resolution expressed the greatest indignation with the Home Secretary's description of the Women's Social and Political Union as a "copious fountain of mendacity," while he had not attempted, even by a single quotation from the publications of that Union during the five years of its existence, to justify the serious charge of habitual falsehood. The resolution proceeded: "The Committee are well acquainted with the proceedings of the Union, and are sure that the charge is wholly unfounded, and they challenge the Home Secretary to substantiate it by definite quotations or, if he is unable to do so, to withdraw and apologise for the grave accusation he has made, and to explain how he came to make it without proper investigation."

"MENDACITY."

Miss M. A. R. Tucker writes from a house connected with the great Duke of Marlborough, drawing an interesting comparison between the battles fought by the great Duke and those of the present representative of the name. In one of the battles fought by the present Churchill, says Miss Tucker, "three or four hundred women, unarmed, were hustled, hurt, bruised, and kicked for several hours in the region of Parliament Square by the Metropolitan police and their allies (for the nonce), the town rowdies and cads. In the other fight armed police, troops, picked marksmen from a Guard regiment, and a gun, vanquished two desperate foreigners who were in possession of a region of the capital." Miss Tucker points out that Mr. Churchill could hardly accuse his Sidney Street foemen of mendacity because they were never visible; they were simply burnt out as a result of siege operations; but he accuses the vanquished (1) in his other engagement of being a "copious fountain of mendacity." The public, however, as Miss Tucker says, will prefer the evidence of women like Mrs. Saul Solomon and Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, and men like Mr. Mansell Mouillon—evidence which has never received any contradiction—to that of Mr. Winston Churchill, who has retired behind the cowardly charge of "mendacity."

SOME PRESS VIEWS.

"LABOUR LEADER."

The unanimous decision of the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage to request the Home Secretary to institute a public inquiry is supported by evidence which even Mr. Churchill cannot well ignore. Instances of acts of brutality, torture, and indecency on the part of the police are given in an alarming number of cases, and the fact that witness after witness complains of identical treatment shows that these methods are, to say the least, common to a large number of men in the force. We do not wish to suggest that policemen as a body are less humane than any other class of men, but the facts that have been collected in connection with the South Wales strike disturbances and these Suffrage raids prove that the police force is by no means disciplined in temper, whatever it may be in regimental precision.

"MODERN SOCIETY."

We have not the slightest sympathy with the Suffragist movement, and think that in most cases the women only get the treatment they ask for. But it is asserted by this committee that the police were instructed to "refrain as far as possible from making arrests" (we quote from the document) on the occasion of the raid under review. That force should have been used was only to be expected, but the accusations that the police purposely made attacks on the sex of their opponents should be affixed to the bottom. We can hardly believe that any decent-minded policeman would do the things of which the police are accused, therefore it is necessary for the good name of the Force that these charges should be refuted. On Wednesday last the Home Secretary was questioned on the matter in the House of Commons. His reply was most unsatisfactory—even from the point of view of the Force—as he entirely failed to appreciate the seriousness of the affair. To talk about "vague and general charges" brought forward by irresponsible persons long after the event is no answer at all. These women may be fanatics on the subject of votes; but does he not know—if he does, he ignores the fact—that some of these advocates for the franchise are ladies as well bred and as cultured as himself? That being so, they would naturally seriously consider whether they should—after the heat of battle had cooled down—put into cold print such accusations as they are now making. On the other hand, they are very definite. For the sake of the honour of the police force, the Home Secretary should be compelled by the House of Commons to order an inquiry.

Mr. Winston Churchill describes the Women's Social and Political Union as a copious fountain of mendacity. The militant Suffragists occasionally acknowledge that they

do not regard Mr. Churchill as a fountain of truth. The Home Secretary has now got even with them. He has two methods of correcting inaccuracy. Mistakes made by the Suffragists are mendacities. When one of Mr. Churchill's own friends makes a mistake it is only a terminological inexactitude.—*Newcastle Daily Journal*.

The Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage, which includes well-known members of Parliament belonging to all Parties in the House, is responsible for this memorandum, and without wishing to prejudice the matter in any way, we can but say that charges so serious brought against the police by a body of responsible public men demand investigation. As it is it will be said with every show of reason that the Government have buried inquiry. Mr. Churchill's decision is unfair to the police and to the women alike.—*Wimbledon Boro News*.

FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

A number of letters on the same subject have been published in the *Manchester Guardian*. We give a few extracts:—

"As to Suffragettes making no complaints at the time, if the columns of the newspapers had been freely opened to them many more complaints would have been made."—*Mary Taylor, granddaughter of the late Mrs. John Stuart Mill*.

"I was thrown out of action by the treatment I received in the deputations, and immediately sent in a statement, together with a doctor's certificate, to Mr. Brailsford, the secretary to the Conciliation Committee. Parliament being dissolved, it was impossible then to bring the question before it. No one can say, at the rate things move in this country, any time has been wasted in collecting, collating, and bringing facts before the present Government."—*Maud Arnelife Bennett*.

"Are we to suppose that Mr. Churchill cares so little for England's reputation in the eyes of the civilised world that he is willing to be judged as counting an unconsidered trifle such treatment of his countrywomen as led to the death of two and the serious hurt of several?"—*Lilian Williamson*.

"I should like to state that I was not only assaulted myself by uniformed members of the police force at Westminster, but saw others assaulted. In consequence of the shameful brutality which I experienced of their hands I was confined to bed, and was too ill to deal with the matter at once. But as soon as I was able to write, namely, on December 17, I addressed a letter to Mr. Winston Churchill as Secretary of State for the Home Office laying the facts before him of what I had personally experienced and had seen others suffer. I received a formal acknowledgment of this letter and nothing more."—*Mrs. Saul Solomon*.

"Surely, therefore, the Home Secretary should welcome any inquiry which would show either that the police behaved in the most praiseworthy manner, and that the testimony of the 150 witnesses to the contrary is chimerical, or that the constables took the illegal course of brutal behaviour, to rather than arrest of the women for obstruction of the police."—*Stephen Forrester*.

"Be it noted that the persons who were taken by the women for constables in civil dress cannot have been in the ordinary sense 'hooligans.' On the contrary, the 'real' hooligans—the ordinary hooligans—in one case at least chivalrously intervened to help a victim of one of the hooligans in *civil*. But it was not only the unpaid allies who were concerned. The evidence published by the Committee brings many charges of the gravest kind against the uniformed police themselves. Is it possible to avoid the question whether these things would have happened, and also whether Mr. Churchill's reply would have been couched in quite the same tone of lofty nonchalance, if women had votes?"—*C. H. Herford*.

"Is there a chance for the women to have a fair trial in a police court, where cases are conducted by and for the police, before a magistrate whose interest it is to support the police? In every way Mr. Churchill's decision is to be regretted, and seems to show the women that they have no chance of justice from men, and that they have only themselves to depend upon."—*Emily Wilding Davison*.

"Mr. Churchill also attempts to make capital out of the allegation that no complaints were made by the women at the time. This is untrue. Complaints were made, but there was no medium through which they could be brought before the public."—*Mabel Capper*.

NORWAY'S WOMAN M.P.

Miss Rogstad took her place in the Storting last week, and her male colleagues paid her marked attention on her first appearance in the House. Miss Rogstad has the reputation of being extremely eloquent, and is a highly cultured woman. She is a teacher by profession, and lives in a cottage near Christiania, and does all her own work.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS.

The Pioneer Players will give the first of their series of six performances at the Court Theatre, on Monday, May 8, at 2.30, when they will present three new one-act plays, "Jack and Jill and a Friend," by Miss Cicely Hamilton; "In the Workhouse," a realistic scene by Margaret Wynne Nevinson (Mrs. H. W. Nevinson); and "The First Actress," by Miss Christopher St. John, in which Miss Ellen Terry will appear. The plays will be produced by Miss Edith Craig, and the casts will include Miss Lillah McCarthy, Miss Lily Bratton, Miss Clara Greet, Miss Margaret Hayman, Miss Auriol Lee, Miss Dorothy Minto, Mrs. Saba Raleigh, Miss Suzanne Sheldon, Miss Olive Terry, Miss Agnes Thomas, Mr. Tom Hemmwood, and Mr. E. Harcourt Williams. It is hoped that the subsequent performances will be given on two days—Sunday evening and Monday afternoon. All subscriptions should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Lady Cyril Smith, 2, Adelphi Terrace House, Strand, W.C.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Plans for Census Protest are being rapidly completed. Those wishing to take part should send in their names at once, either to 4, Clements Inn, Strand, or to the local organiser.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Members and friends who were present at the Steinway Hall meeting last Thursday evening and heard Miss Christabel Pankhurst's address will realise how important the work of paper-selling is. Many women are indignant over the press boycott—let their indignation find vent in action and response to the following appeal. Paper pitches have been kept busy during the week. The fact that a well-dressed woman stands in the street calling Votes for Women shows that she is identifying herself with the cause, and willing to accept her own responsibilities. A devoted woman who takes her stand at the Bank daily was told the other day that "she had become as much a feature of the City as the Bank itself." Several new pitches are about to be started, and members willing to sell are earnestly requested to send in their names to Mrs. Lyall Dempster, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. A local secretaries' meeting will be held at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, on Monday, March 27, at 6 p.m. Mrs. Drummond is anxious that every local union should be represented.

BALHAM & Tooting.

Office: 60, Balham High Road, S.W. Tel.: 133 Battersden. Organiser—Miss Violet Hughes, B.A.

There was a good attendance at the office on Wednesday evening, and the audience was delighted with Miss Isabel Seymour's address. Next week will be the last of the four meetings, and members are asked to co-operate in getting a good audience for Miss Joachim. For other meetings see programme. The organiser asks for help in working up the meeting on April 6; volunteers are wanted for selling tickets, for poster passing and chalking. Will those willing to sell tickets please hand in their names? Those who are evading the Census are asked to call at the Office to receive instructions. Acknowledged with thanks: Miss Durham, 2s.; Miss A. M. Crawley, 3d. per week; Miss E. M. Crawley, 3d. per week; Miss A. E. Stubbington, 2s.

BARNES.

Office—2a, High Street. Organiser—Miss Seldon.

A most successful drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Hill's last Saturday, when a great deal of sympathy and interest was aroused by Mrs. Portwee's most impressive speech. Many tickets were sold for the public meeting and Votes for Women was taken by almost every member of the audience. Friends are again reminded of the Byfield Hall public meeting on March 29, and they are asked to make a special effort to sell a great number of tickets. Donations towards campaign funds will be gratefully accepted.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 15, Stratford Road.

Will every member make a special point of attending the general meeting on Monday next (see programme)? An account will be taken of the money raised in Self-Denial Week; it is therefore urgent that all money with canvassing and collecting cards should be sent to the secretary before March 28. Cards should be filled in by members with their names and full address. Census boycott plans will be discussed at the meeting. Mrs. Stockman has kindly offered accommodation for

several protesters on April 2; other members are joining the all-night gatherings in town. The best way to help at present is to extend the circulation of Votes for Women. Members should urge their friends to obtain it weekly from their newspapers, as this encourages the sale. A large and successful drawing-room meeting was given by Mrs. A. Barfield, in Whistons, on Thursday last. The audience, largely composed of strangers, was most interested in Mrs. Haverfield's address.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Moxford, 125, East Dulwich Grove, East Dulwich.

Miss Adeline Bourne, Actress Franchise League, will recite at the Social gathering on Tuesday (see programme). It is hoped all members will attend and bring as many friends as possible. Members of other local unions are heartily invited. Offers of assistance (Vocal) will be appreciated by the secretary.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—204, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Hagg and Miss Blacklock.

At last Wednesday's meeting Miss Auerbach lectured on "Browning's Women," and delighted her hearers with her beautiful readings from "Pippa Passes." Next Wednesday Mr. Laurence Housman will speak on Census Resistance (see programme). It is hoped that a great many registers will be enrolled. Cards for signature are now at the office. Many thanks to the Countess Leimingen for her gift of marmalade, and to Miss E. Boughton Leigh for her gifts to the shop.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon, Tel. 929 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Camarosa-Brown and Miss Leslie Hall.

The following members are heartily thanked for their splendid response to the Self-Denial promises: cards—Mrs. Middleton, Miss Outhbert, Mrs. Park, Miss H. Beacall, Miss J. Smith, Mrs. Copstone-Turner, Miss H. Inglis, Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Slade, Mrs. Hardy, Miss E. O'Brien, Miss Edsall, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss P. Harris, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Ackroyd, Miss Rex, Mrs. Carter, Miss Julian, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Keovil-Turner, Mrs. Hunford, Mrs. Russell, Miss Stent. Gratefully acknowledged towards Typewriter Fund:—Miss Beacall, 2s. 6d.; Miss Stent, 2s. 6d.; Miss Doggett—promise of 10s. Many members have bought extra copies of Votes for Women this week to give away to friends. Miss Helen Sprott has gone paper-selling every day, and other members helped with the Self-Denial canvass.

EALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 25, Warwick Road.

Members and friends are invited to attend the members' meeting on Tuesday (see programme). There is much to be arranged and discussed and it is most important that all should attend.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—285, Fulham Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss L. Cullen and Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Oliver-Watts organised a capital campaign for Self-Denial Week. On Saturday alone over 200 houses were canvassed in Fulham. Six open-air meetings have been held, at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Oliver-Watts, Miss Barwell, Miss Barton, and Mr. R. Potts, of the Men's League. Among those who have acted as canvassers, "chairs" at open-air meetings, stewards, etc., are Mrs. Keeling, Miss De Winton, Mrs. Davies, Miss R. Roberts, Miss Shellshar, Miss

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Friday, 24	Colford Tram Terminus	Mrs. Bouvier and others	7.30 p.m.
"	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	505, Fulham Road, S.W.	Members' Rally	7 p.m.
"	"	Miss Freeman	8 p.m.
"	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales (outside)	Miss Blundell. Chair: Miss Dixon	8 p.m.
"	Palmer's Green, 6, St. Oswald Road	Miss Joachim. Chair: Mr. Victor	8 p.m.
"	"	Prout	8 p.m.
"	Streatham, 5, Shrubbery Road	Miss Evelyn Sharp	3 p.m.
"	Sydenham, 35, Kildale	At Home. Mrs. Portwee. Chair: Mrs. J. B. Fagan	4 p.m.
"	Westminster, Greycoat Place	Miss Lennox. Miss Baillie Guthrie	12.30 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, Compton Hall	Mrs. Massey. Chair: O. Mills, Esq.	3.30 p.m.
Saturday, 25	Balham, 128, Bedford Hill, Drawing-room meeting	Hostess: Miss Mills	3 p.m.
"	"	Drawing-room meeting, Mrs. Ryley	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Roberts. Chair: Miss Hughes	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Kinkaid, Mrs. Robson	8 p.m.
"	"	Nurse Pittfield	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Gibson	4.30-7.0 p.m.
"	"	Members and friends	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Emily Davidson	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Baillie Guthrie, Miss Markwick	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Ada Wright	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Gaden	7.45 p.m.
"	"	Miss Kinkaid, Mrs. Robson	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Macnamara	12 noon
"	"	Miss Phyllis Ayrton, Miss C. Maguire	1.30-3 p.m.
"	"	Miss Joachim. Chair: Mrs. Huggitt	3 p.m.
Monday, 27	Barbet, Sunnyside, Hadley High-stone	Members' meeting	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Myers, Miss Grant	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Dilling	7 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Ames. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier	3 p.m.
"	"	Hostess: Mrs. Salvard	3 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Rev. T. Rhonda Williams, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3 to 5 p.m.
"	"	Westminster, Warwick Street, and Tatchbrook Street	8 p.m.
"	"	Working Party	8 p.m.
"	"	Members' Meeting	8 p.m.
"	"	Social Gathering. Miss Adeline Bourne	7.30 p.m.
"	"	"	7.30 p.m.
"	"	"	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Grant	8 p.m.
"	"	Dramatic Entertainment. Miss Mariel Terry. Miss Dora Barton	4.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Inez Benussen	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Cullen. Miss Burton	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Blundell. Chair: Miss Dixon	8 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Lorisignol	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Kinkaid	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Joachim. Chair: Miss Dorothaea Rock	7.45 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Decima Moore. Chair: Mrs. Cecil Chapman	8 p.m.
"	"	Mr. Laurence Housman	4.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Haslam	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss C. Maguire	8 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Bouvier and others	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Billing, Miss Meakin	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Massey	8.15 p.m.
"	"	Open-Air Meeting, Mrs. Drummond	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Macnamara	8 p.m.
"	"	Victor Duval, Esq., Alfred Abbey, Esq., Arthur E. Cawley, Esq., Chair: Bernard Clarke, Esq.	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Elizabeth Freeman	8 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Decima Moore. Chair: Lady Stout	8.15 p.m.
"	"	Miss Vera Wentworth	8.30 p.m.
"	"	Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	"	Members' Rally	7 p.m.
"	"	Mrs. Brailsford	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Peck, Miss Balg	7.30 p.m.
"	"	Miss Wright. Chair: Miss Dixon	8 p.m.
"	"	Miss Margaret West	8.30 p.m.

CAMERON, Miss Shannon, Miss Hughesdon, Miss Tanner, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Beall, and Mrs. Cullerne. At the Shop meeting last Friday, Mrs. Cullen-Sanderson spoke on "Should Women pay Taxes?" Miss Gilliat took the chair, and an interesting discussion followed. Three new members were enrolled. To-night (Friday) Miss Freeman will speak on "Shop Assistants and the Vote." Will members please mark their Self-Denial cards "Fulham and Putney" before returning them to the central offices, and will they also please remember that quarter day approaches, and all shop-rents are not yet paid up? Volunteers for paper-selling on Boatrace day (Saturday, April 1) are specially needed.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham.
7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.
Canvassing has been carried on this week for Self-Denial Fund by members, with the result that £11 12s. has so far been collected. Members and friends are reminded of the monthly "At Home" to be held at the Ethical Hall, April 6 (the first Thursday in the month).

HACKNEY.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road.
There was a good attendance at last Friday's meeting, and three new members joined. On Sunday all the workers met for tea at the Secretary's house and gave in the results of their canvass for "Self-Denial."

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road.
Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.
All last week members were busy distributing and collecting the special Self-Denial Week letter, and on Saturday, from 3.30 a.m., different members took turns in collecting at Hammersmith Broadway Station. The Annual General Meeting brought together a good many members on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Mrs. Armstrong, and the yearly report and balance-sheet were read by the treasurer, Mrs. Maund, in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Mrs. Butler. The financial report showed most satisfactory results, being just double last year's receipts. The business report in the matter of meetings, both indoor and outdoor, showed a marked improvement on last year, and both were adopted with general approbation by the meeting. The committee for the ensuing year duly elected were:—Mrs. Butler, hon. sec.; Mrs. Maund, hon. treasurer; Miss Mackay, literary sec.; Mrs. F. E. Rowe, Mrs. Armstrong, and Miss Yeldham. A vote of sympathy with Mrs. Butler in her illness was passed. After the meeting a most successful cookery competition took place. The first prize was awarded to Miss Weir for excellent bread. Mrs. Norrgren gained the second prize for an assortment of sweets, and the third prize

workers, who turned out bravely both to hold money-boxes and to deliver and fetch canvassing envelopes. In every house where the latter had been left the circular letter calling upon women to resist the Census was delivered also, to the number of six hundred. It is hoped this will raise a gallant Light Brigade of passive resisters. A magnificent programme has been arranged for the afternoon entertainment at 76, Holland Park, on Tuesday (see programme) in which Miss Muriel Terry, Miss Dora Barton and other prominent members of the Actress' Franchise League will kindly take part. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d., now selling fast at the Shop; proceeds for Self-Denial Fund. Mrs. Hartley Withers has kindly lent her drawing-room for the afternoon of Wednesday, April 5, when the monthly At Home will be combined with a sale of shop surplus stock, in aid of Self-Denial Fund; tea, 3d. Fifty papers have been sent this week to Kensington medical men; the clergy will next be circularised in the same way. Miss G. Wylie has generously given 10s. and Miss R. Wylie 5s. to this most useful fund. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Sloane have each given £5 to Self-Denial Fund; and the Misses Brackenbury, at two open air meetings, collected 11s. 6½d. The band that serenades the Shop every Friday morning with the "Marseillaise" sent in last week to buy the new march, and this is now being played in the streets of Kensington. Members are particularly asked this week to sell tickets for the entertainment on Tuesday, March 28, at 4.30 p.m. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Shop hours, 2 to 8 p.m. Thurs., 10.30—12.30 p.m. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bourvis, 22, Mount Pleasant Road.
Great interest was shown in the Census Protest by a large crowd addressed by Miss C. D. Townsend at the Obelisk on Friday last. Thanks to Miss Sholdice for 2s. 6d.; Miss Townsend, 2s.; Miss Jennings, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. Underwood, 1s.; Mrs. Glazier, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. and Miss Llewellyn, 5s.; Miss Brown, 2s.; and to all who contributed goods to the Self-Denial Sale. Proceeds from Self-Denial Week effort amount to £2 10s. Only a fortnight remains before Mr. Laurence Housman's reading of "Pains and Penalties" at the Parish Hall, Ladywell Road. Will members and friends help by making this interesting event widely known by house-to-house canvassing with tickets and handbills, by helping at the meetings (for which see programme), and by offering their services as stewards to Mrs. Glazier at the above address? On Monday next Mrs. Ames will speak on "Marriage and Divorce Laws" at 7, Cliff Terrace, St. John's. Cards can be obtained at the Shop.

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 49, Tufnell Park, N.
Thursday's meeting at Beale's Assembly Rooms, to hear Mr. Cecil Chapman on "Woman as a Comrade," was a great success. The room was full, and contained

Century Conception of Woman," promises to be exceptionally interesting, and a record attendance is hoped for, and would be easily attained if every regular subscriber would determine to bring with her one friend. Census resistance and some interesting future plans will be discussed at the members' meeting preceding the lecture next Tuesday; members please attend. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Nicholls, 13s., Mrs. Vaughan, 2s., Mrs. Kittle, 6s., and Miss Holman, 6s. 6d.

SYDENHAM.

Shop and Office—80, Kirkdale. Organiser: Miss Miller.
Several most successful outdoor meetings have been held. Warmest thanks to Miss Capper for two days' splendid help. Friends who heard Miss Naylor's excellent speech at Tuesday's meeting will be glad to hear she is coming down again. Miss Abadam kindly gave a most interesting speech on Wednesday, when a very good collection was taken. Members please note that the members' meeting will be held every Friday at 8 p.m., till further notice, not before the Tuesday meeting as previously suggested. Miss Cameron was present at the last meeting, and made many new suggestions for the work. One member very kindly contributed some home-made Turkish Delight, that sold immediately, while another gave shamrock fresh from Ireland. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Thornton, 10s.; Special Advertising, 10s.

UXBRIDGE & DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Raleigh, 4, Park Road, Uxbridge.
Uxbridge is grateful for the generous help accorded by M.P.O. members. Last Saturday's audience at the "Old Pump" meeting was a better one than usual, and more papers were sold. Mr. Witte took the chair, and Mr. Victor Duval spoke. Interest in these Saturday meetings is growing. Business people have specially asked that meetings should be held on early closing day, so it is hoped to arrange a set of Wednesday talks immediately.

WALTHAMSTOW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. David Milne, Claremont House, 44, Second Avenue, Walthamstow.
A meeting is being held at Pioneer Café, Hoe Street, on Thursday night, when Miss Vera Wentworth will give a short address. At last Thursday's meeting the following resolution was passed: That this meeting of the Walthamstow W.S.P.U. protests strongly against the action of Mr. Haldane in reducing the amount paid to women by ½d (from 3d. to 2½d.) for making a pair of service trousers, hereby lowering their wages by 9s. per week.

WANDSWORTH.

Organiser—Miss C. Markwick, 3, Clements Inn, W.C.
Miss Markwick heartily thanks all members and sympathisers for their help and kindness during the

Book Room," and to alter the name to the "Suffrage Shop." Friends visiting the town are invited to call. The membership is increasing, and it is hoped many more who are known to be in sympathy will join. The paper sales are also increasing—several dozen are sold weekly, and it has been found necessary to order a still larger quantity this week.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Office—221, Old Christchurch Road.
Hon. Sec.—Miss G. Lewis.
On March 13, Miss Isabel Seymour held an evening outdoor meeting at the Fish Market, Poole. This is the first meeting that has been held at Poole by the W.S.P.U., and it was most successful. There was a large crowd, and many papers were sold. She also took part in a debate on Tuesday evening at Pokesdown Congregational Society. Mrs. Dering White opposed her. Helpers for Miss Evelyn Sharp's meeting are needed.
Friday, Mar. 31.—Prince's Hall, Miss Evelyn Sharp, 3 p.m.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—8, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 4533 Nat.
Organiser—Miss G. Allen.
Self-Denial Week has seen "Self-Denial Envelopes" left at the houses of a number of women-householders of this town. Also Suffragettes under umbrellas have been collecting in the streets during two wet Saturdays. On March 16 and 17, shamrock (supplied by members of the Irish Women's Franchise League) was with great success sold in the streets. From March 20 to 25 the office will be closed for spring cleaning and repainting. Members are particularly asked to try and bring at least each one anti-suffrage friend to Mrs. Massey's meeting on Friday next (see below).
Friday, Mar. 31.—Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall, Mrs. Massey.

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.

Organiser—Miss F. E. Macaulay, County Hotel, Canterbury.
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's very fine speech made a great impression on an enthusiastic Canterbury audience, who also cordially welcomed Mr. Duval, kindly acting as substitute for Mr. Franklin. This will be followed up by a meeting next Thursday afternoon at the County Hotel (by kind permission of Mrs. Tomkins), when final arrangements concerning Census resistance and evasion will be made. All who read this are warmly invited. Very hearty thanks to all those Canterbury helpers who worked so devotedly for the success of Mrs. Lawrence's meeting. The Folkestone members are getting up a Jumble Sale. Miss Key will gladly welcome contributions at Trevanna, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone. Canterbury and South Kent Suffragists please note. Miss Wilson, the Dover W.S.P.U. secretary, held a very useful business meeting of members at 5, East Cliff, last Tuesday, when work was planned, and Census arrangements discussed. The organiser will be grateful if friends in or near Tunbridge Wells will kindly communicate with her immediately at above address. Will Suffragists who intend to evade the Census communicate at once with the Organiser, as a resisting occupier has placed her house at their disposal?
Thursday, Mar. 30.—Canterbury, County Hotel, Miss Macaulay. Chair: Mrs. Horsley, 3 p.m.

MAIDSTONE AND NORTH KENT.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 32, Stuart Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Members who have not already arranged to evade the Census are requested to communicate at once with the organiser. The Chatham Jumble Sale will be held shortly. Final arrangements will be given later. Meanwhile, it is hoped that members will collect all their spare things and keep them in readiness. Many thanks to those members who so splendidly carried out the Self-Denial canvass. It is hoped that their efforts will result in a substantial sum being raised. Great interest is being shown in Lady Stout's visit next week. Will members rally round and make the meetings a great success? The organiser will be pleased to hear from friends who are visiting North Kent or Thanet at Easter, as a special campaign during holiday week is being arranged. They should communicate with her at above address. Offers of drawing-rooms for meetings, especially towards the end of May, and donations to the Campaign Fund are urgently needed.

Monday, March 27.—Broadstairs, Carlton Hotel, Private At Home, Lady Stout, Miss Nellie Sargent. Hostesses: Mrs. and Misses Stiell, 3 to 5 p.m. Chatham Townhall (outside), 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, March 28.—Sittingbourne, Town Hall, At Home, Lady Stout. Hostess: Mrs. Robinson, 3 to 5 p.m.
Wednesday, March 29.—Horne Bay, Cycle Hall, Lady Stout. Chair: Mrs. Kessick Bowes, 3 p.m.
Thursday, March 30.—Chatham, Queen's Hall, At Home, Lady Stout. Hostesses: Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. Warren, 3 to 5 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Pelham Road, Portsmouth. 61, Oxford Street, Southampton.
Through the kindness of Mrs. Welch, Mrs. May, and Mrs. Blake most successful drawing-room meetings were held in Southampton on Wednesday, and in Portsmouth on Thursday. The Portsmouth meeting was followed by a "Cake and Candy" Sale in aid of the Self-Denial Fund. Miss Joachim was the speaker at both meetings, and the audiences greatly appreciated her speeches. Mrs. Mansel will speak in both towns next week. Invitation cards may be had at above addresses. Many thanks to all those good friends who gave contributions to the sale and prizes to the whist drive. Members played up well over the distribution and collection of Self-Denial letters. It is essential that anyone wishing to take part in the Census protest should let Miss Marsh know immediately. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Maxwell, 2s. 6d.; Miss Joachim, 6s.; Miss A. K. Robertson, 5s.
Wednesday, Mar. 29.—Portsmouth, Kent Lodge, Queen's Crescent, Drawing-room meeting, Mrs. Mansel. Hostess: Mrs. Bullin, 3.30.
Thursday, Mar. 30.—Southampton, Grosvenor Cafe, Mrs. Mansel, 3.30 p.m.

RAYLEIGH.

Shop and Office—High Street.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A. The White Cottage.
Members worked hard this week at a house-to-house canvass throughout Rayleigh and parts of Thundersley, from which it is hoped to reap great results in the way of interest. Many members are taking part in the Census protest. Meetings every Tuesday at the Shop, at 8.15 p.m. Will members kindly note this and do their best to be present and bring friends?

READING.

Shop and Office: 24, Market Place.
Organiser—Miss Stella Fife.
During Self-Denial Week members visited Notting-ham, Wallingford, Mortimer, Sonning, Twyford, &c., as well as calling on sympathisers in Reading. In this way Self-Denial Fund was increased, the paper was sold in new districts, new sympathisers and members were gained, and news of the movement carried to houses where total ignorance had previously existed. Special thanks to Miss Dale for the use of motor, and to Mrs. Green for new-laid eggs, which she gave to be sold for Self-Denial Fund. Census night draws near, and members should let the organiser know definitely whether they intend to resist or evade. Mrs. Graham is generously bearing the expenses of the meeting on April 4, when Mrs. Arnett, "The Sweated Worker of Hackney," will speak at the Small Town Hall. Handbills will be ready for distribution this week. The organiser wishes to thank those who worked out of Reading, in spite of bad weather, during Self-Denial Week.
Friday, Mar. 24.—4, Market Place, Discussion meeting, members and friends, 7.30 p.m.

REDHILL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Fagatol House.
Saturday, Mar. 25.—Carlton Room, Rummage Sale, 3 p.m.



ADVERTISING MRS. PANKHURST'S GLASGOW MEETING.

Kindly lent by the "Glasgow Citizen."

was won by Miss Mackay for a lemon cream. All the dishes were sold for Self-Denial Week Fund, and quite a nice sum realised.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop—80, Heath Street. Office—154, Finchley Road.
Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Collier.
Members have all expressed great satisfaction that Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Collier have consented to act as Hon. Secretaries. It is hoped they will show their appreciation by coming forward and helping with the work which has to be done. Shop and office keepers, paper-sellers, and helpers of all kinds are badly needed. Will anyone volunteer to sell outside Golder's Green Tube on Saturday afternoons, and for the next three weeks a seller is wanted on Thursday and Friday evenings outside Finchley Road Metropolitan Station. Will those members who have not already sent in their Census Resistance cards please do so?

HIGHGATE.

Office—44, High Street. Organiser—Miss Billing.
A short account of the Muswell Hill Athenaeum meeting on Wednesday last, will be found elsewhere. A women's meeting was addressed on Tuesday by Miss Conolan, who gave a singularly clear and forceful speech; and an open-air meeting was held that night, speakers, Miss Rock and Miss Billing. The organiser will be glad to receive the names of Census resisters and evaders especially those desiring hospitality.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.
On Wednesday and Saturday meetings were addressed by Miss Harvey. Members have been busy during Self-Denial Week, large numbers of women municipal voters have been visited, and much good work done. Miss Evelyn Sharp has consented to speak at a drawing-room meeting on April 4, at 8 p.m. Further details will be given later. Paper-sellers are needed from 6 to 8 each evening, and also at meetings. In future, meetings will always be held at Balfour Road, on Saturdays, but occasional sub-meetings will be held outside the Town Hall. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Regan, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Haslam, leaflets, 2s. 6d.

ISLINGTON.

Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Caserley.
Will the unknown friend who left a most welcome donation for Self-Denial Fund at the office one day last week, please call one Wednesday evening? Her wishes are respected, but the Secretary should like to meet her. The severe weather has made street collecting difficult; those who have braved it deserve warm thanks and appreciation. The first meeting for women rate-payers will take place at the office on Thursday, April 6, at 7.30 p.m.; those women who have been already canvassed show great eagerness for instruction, which is very encouraging. More help is needed if South Islington is to be canvassed before May 5. Who will volunteer?

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel., 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Baker and Miss Evelyn Sharp.
To take a street collection in last week's wintry weather involved real self-denial on the part of the

a considerable number of strangers. A very good collection was taken; nearly four dozen VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. The bad weather has made the special canvass and street collecting very difficult, but money has been gathered in. The next (and last) At Home will be on April 5, when Miss Brackenbury will speak on "The Next Step," a singularly interesting subject just now. Will a member or friend volunteer to pay 8d. for the Highgate Tube poster which runs out on March 28? A well-known lady in the neighbourhood is throwing open her house for Census night, and some hundreds are expected to take advantage of her kind offer. Will those who wish to spend the night at her house write to the secretary with particulars, as credentials are necessary?

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—50, Praed Street, W.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.
Members have had a very busy week. The underground station at Praed Street has been regularly manned by members and friends holding the collecting box for Self-Denial Week. The canvass for women municipal voters is progressing very favourably. Out of door meetings have been well attended and 180 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN have been sold already.

RADLETT.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravels.
A drawing-room meeting was held recently at Gravels, at which Lady Constance Lytton gave a most illuminating address, and a local branch was inaugurated. On Friday, March 17, a business meeting was held to meet Mrs. Drummond, who formally constituted the committee and mapped out various activities. A canvass of the women municipal voters of the district will be at once undertaken. Details will be announced shortly as to working parties to be held by kind invitation of Miss Cunningham at "St. Martin's," Radlett, to make the local union banner. The hon. secretary will be glad to hear from sympathisers in St. Alban's, Elstree, Watford, and the district generally.

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Hon. Secs.—Miss E. Casey, 25, West Park Road, Kew; Miss V. Blade, 4, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond.
Members are reminded that their Self-Denial cards should be returned to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence by the end of this month. The Self-Denial Week has brought several friends and sympathisers into more immediate touch with the local union. Will those members who can give time for paper-selling, poster parades, canvassing, or who can represent this union at the Queen's Hall meeting, kindly give their names to the hon. secretaries? Census resistance plans will be explained by the secretaries upon personal application.

STREATHAM.

Shop and Office: 5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.
Today is Streatham Shop opening day. Members are invited to bring their friends to the opening ceremony, which will be performed by Miss Evelyn Sharp. Those willing to steward (and there is need of much help) are asked to come to the shop as early as possible. Mrs. Lonsdale's lecture, "The Nineteenth

campaign, which has just come to a close. Plans are being made to form a local committee to carry on the work. Last Monday's bazaar was a great success, and several new members were gained as a result. Will all those who are seeking information on the subject of votes for women write to Miss Markwick at above address, as the committee rooms in High Street have been given up? Further particulars of organisation in Wandsworth will be found in next week's issue.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon.
Tel. 1092, P.O. Wimbledon.
Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.
Wimbledon was reminded of the Suffragettes by the numberless pavement announcements that a surprise awaited all who would attend the Compton Hall meeting. Friday's meeting proved a success, and the announced "surprise" was much appreciated. It was a stall of home-made bread, cakes, chutney, lemon-curd, and marmalade—all the work of local Suffragettes and friendly sympathisers. A quick sale took place, the bread being so greatly in demand that loaves had to be divided. Inquiries for more should persuade the maker to repeat the gift. Members were delighted to welcome their late hon. sec., Mrs. Lonsdale, to the chair; and all appreciated Miss Leonora Tyson's wonderfully clever address on "Strange Prejudices." Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, Miss Lee, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Friedberg, Mrs. Bell, the Misses Muskett, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Begbie, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Methall, Mr. and Mrs. Skeate, jun., and others for their contributions and various shares in the success of the Friday stall. The dial clock is now installed in the shop, marking time till the vote is won. Census protesters and resisters should report direct to Clements Inn, as well as to Mrs. Lamartine Yates. A midnight debate has been suggested on "Should we Boycott the Census?" The shop is available for this if members like to arrange it among themselves. Will members send in all Self-Denial cards and notices at once to Mrs. Lamartine Yates, and any who have sent to Clements Inn inform her of the amount, so that it may be reclaimed for local expenditure and development?

Home Counties.

BEDFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Billingham, 48, Tavistock Street.
Members are reminded of the meeting to be held on Friday next, at which Mr. Pethick Lawrence will speak. Will all the members who were not present last Friday do all they can to make this meeting a success? A Jumble Sale will be held shortly in aid of the fund; the names and addresses of anyone who has old clothes or household goods to dispose of will be gratefully received by the hon. secretary.
Friday, Mar. 31.—Working Men's Institute, Harpur Street, F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq., 8 p.m.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Shop: 29, Station Road.
Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Holden, 15, Eversley Road.
It has been decided to renew the lease of the shop, 29, Station Road, hitherto known as the "Women's

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, John Bright Street. Tel. 1443 Midland.
Organisers—Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Gladys Hazel.

The organisers will be glad to hear in what way members intend to avoid and resist the Census on April 2, and to know the names of those who wish to attend the all-night party. Those wishing to avoid the Census who cannot sit up all night should let the organisers know, and beds will be found for them. Offers of hospitality from householders who are Census resisters will be welcomed. There was a good muster of members for the procession on Self-Denial Wednesday. The streets were lined all along the route and it was evident that the spectators were not merely curious, but were largely sympathetic. It was easy to see, too, that they were impressed.

Friday, March 24.—Queen's College, Mr. Rutland Boughton, 8 p.m.
Friday, March 31.—Queen's College, Miss Una Dugdale, 8 p.m.

HANLEY, STOKE-ON-TRENT, AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Organiser: Miss Bertha Ryland, 12, Mayer Street, Hanley.

Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the Potteries will be held in the Temperance Hall, Hanley, not in Stoke Town Hall, as announced last week. Tickets (reserved, 2s. and 1s.; unreserved, 6d. and 3d.) may be obtained from Mrs. Lawton, ticket secretary, 48, Hamersley Street, Hanley, and at Atkinson's, Stationers, Fountain Square, Hanley; also from Mrs. Redfern Wilde, 19, Grosvenor Avenue, Stoke-on-Trent. The meeting of members and sympathisers at Mrs. Lawton's house on Thursday was most successful in every way, everyone present being anxious to do her best to make Mrs. Pankhurst's visit a great success. The local branch of the M.F.U. are also co-operating, and members have undertaken to sell tickets and to steward at the meeting. Funds to cover the heavy expense of advertising are urgently needed. Donations, however small, will be most acceptable, and should be sent to the above address. Members are particularly urged to attend open-air meetings (see below), to sell papers and distribute bills.

Friday, March 24.—Burslem, Open-air Meeting, Mrs. Lawton, 7 p.m. Tunstall, Open-air Meeting, Mrs. Lawton, 8 p.m.
Monday, March 27.—Hanley, Open-air Meeting, Miss G. Hazel, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, March 28.—Hanley, Temperance Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Tel. 1712 Leicester.

Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pethick.

The Market Stall has been such a great success, both from a financial and a propagandist point of view, that it is proposed to run it during the summer months. Census protest has been well taken up, and many members are evading and resisting. An all-night gathering is being arranged at the shop, and the organiser will be glad to have all names in before Friday, March 31, as final arrangements have to be made. It is proposed to have progressive games in one room, and all ideas will be welcome. If any householders are resisting or evading, and can offer hospitality to others, will they please communicate at once with the organiser? Although Self-Denial Week is now over, marmalade and cakes always find a ready sale at the shop. The supply has been splendid during the week, and the generous response of members is much appreciated. They are reminded that the pitch is a weekly self-denial, and an earnest appeal is made for new volunteers.

Tuesday, March 28.—Leicester, Temperance Hall, Room 3 and 4, Miss Una Dugdale, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, March 29.—Shop, Speakers' Class, Mrs. Pemberton Peake, 8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—5, Carlton Street. Tel. 4511.

Hon. Secs.—Miss C. M. Burge, B.A., Miss Wallis.

Last Wednesday in Mrs. Massey's unavoidable absence Miss Douglas Smith was good enough to come and speak on Suffragettes and the Census to an enthusiastic meeting. Will all who wish to evade the Census send in their names to the secretaries and further information will be sent to them? It is essential that the protest should be a strong one. All those who were present at the At Home on March 15 spent a delightful evening, thanks to the generous help which the artists gave to the energetic committee who had undertaken to arrange the programme. It was a great success not only from an artistic, but also from a financial point of view; very many thanks and congratulations to all who were concerned in it. Miss Dugdale has kindly consented to sing as well as speak on March 28.

Wednesday, Mar. 29.—Mechanics' Institute, Room 71, Miss Dugdale. Chair: Miss Gill, 8 p.m.

RETFORD.

Shop—St. John Street.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Barker and Nurse Harner.

Paper sales are steadily increasing. There are thirty-six regular weekly subscribers, and over a hundred copies of the paper are sold every week. The week two hundred copies have been ordered. The urgent need of the present is paper-sellers. Nurse Harner's professional duties will at times cause her to be absent from the shop, but Miss Steel, 14, St. John Street, will take orders for literature, and messages, when the shop is closed.

WALSALL.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Evelyn Thacker, Field House, Buchanan Road, Walsall.

A Drawing-room Meeting was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Layton, on Thursday last. The meeting was well attended. Mrs. Gates was most instructive and interesting to all. This is a young branch, but meetings of this description help to gain ground. Who will lend their rooms to carry on this work of educating and interesting women in Walsall? An organised collection is taking place during Self-Denial Week, most of the members undertaking at least two y houses. Two hundred of the Brailford leaflets have been distributed to officials, clergy, doctors, and responsible men and women in the town and district.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road. A most successful meeting was held in the Victoria Hotel, on March 14, when Lady Isabel Margesson spoke on Women's Responsibility to the State. Several new members were made, and many sympathisers gained.

West of England.

AXMINSTER.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Florence Cozden, Mrs. Ramsey, Oak House.

Will all interested in the question of women's suffrage communicate with Mrs. Ramsey, from whom free leaflets can be obtained, also books, pamphlets, badges, and VOTES FOR WOMEN tea.

BATH.

Shop—12, Walcot Street, Bath.

Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Mantel.

All efforts have been concentrated on making the most of Self-Denial Week. Members have worked untiringly, and friends have been most kind in helping with contributions for the sale. Thanks to all the devoted workers for their splendid help, and to all those who sent gifts. Gratefully acknowledged—A lovely piece of Delhi embroidery from Miss Phillips. This lace is on sale, price 2s. Special attention is being drawn to the cause in Bath this week by Mrs. Stanley Moger's courageous action in resisting the taxes. The Press have not friendly notice, and a good deal of sympathy has been aroused. The sale will be

made the occasion of a protest meeting. The weekly At Home was a great success, and Mrs. Brailford's interesting speech was much appreciated. Mrs. Cave also spoke excellently on the Census resistance, which is going ahead. More will be heard on the subject from Miss Isabel Seymour to-morrow (Saturday), and from Miss Evelyn Sharp, on Saturday, April 1. Members are urged to spare no pains to secure good audiences at both these meetings by canvassing, chalking, and advertising the meetings in every way possible.

Saturday, Mar. 25.—Assembly Rooms, Miss Isabel Seymour, Chair: Mrs. Mansel, 3.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 1.—Assembly Rooms, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Chair: Mrs. Mansel, 3.30 p.m.

BRISTOL.

Office—57, Queen's Road, Clifton, Tel. 1348.

Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.

Last Monday's At Home was a great success. The room was crowded, and after Mrs. Brailford had spoken on resisting the Census quite half of those present promised to resist. Members have been busy canvassing with the letter to women, and last Saturday they had a stall on the Downs which was most successful. Will members please note that it is proposed to hold Jumble Sales in various parts of Bristol. They are asked to keep all their old things in readiness. About the middle of April a weekly sewing meeting will be held to make useful garments to sell in working-class districts, and an appeal is made for someone in the West of England who will promise to send rolls of material, so that the money received will be clear profit. Rolls of calico, flannel, dress material, linen for pinafores, lace, embroidery are wanted. If any tradespeople see this appeal it is hoped they will respond at once, as Miss Kenney is anxious to raise far more money in the coming year than has been done in the past. A strong appeal is also made for the increase of the paper circulation. Unless each member keeps it constantly in mind and works hard to get new subscribers weekly, the circulation of the paper will not increase as it should.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Office—6, Oriel Road, Cheltenham, Tel. 1071.

Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.

Members are asked to do their utmost between now and Tuesday next to make Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting widely known. Stewards are asked to be in their places not later than 7 o'clock. Will those desiring hospitality on Census night let Miss Flatman know at once. Mrs. Ferguson has very kindly given her house to Miss Flatman for the week-end. Mrs. Swiney and others have also kindly offered hospitality to members and friends for the night of April 2.

Tuesday, Mar. 28.—Cheltenham, Town Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Annie Kenney, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, Mar. 29.—6, Oriel Road, At Home, Miss Flatman, 3 to 5 p.m.

ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Sauty Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Miss Ball, Nursing Home, Larkstone, Ilfracombe.

Many thanks to the members who collected for Self-Denial Week. New sympathisers were gained and many papers sold. Will helpers come forward and assist the hon. secretary by taking a few copies of the paper every week round to some of the shops and houses. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN must be increased; it is so important that the public should learn the truth of the movement.

WEST WILTS.

Hon. Sec. (per tem.)—Mrs. Dore Wilcox, 59, Bradley Road, Trowbridge.

The Town Hall reception was a great success. A number of the women present were intensely interested in the Census and expressed their intention of evading it, making inquiries afterwards as to the best way of doing so.

Wales.

NEWPORT.

Office—16, Clarence Place, Newport.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Humphrey Mackworth.

Last Thursday's At Home was splendidly attended. Miss Annie Kenney spoke for over an hour, fully explaining Census resistance. A resister has thrown open her house for the night of April 2 and all who are willing to evade, in Newport and district, are asked to send in their names to the office. Will members save all clothes, etc., for a Jumble Sale to be held shortly after Easter.

Thursday, Mar. 30.—Shaftesbury Cafe, Miss Lealie Hall, 3.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Shop—1a, Princess Street, Ipswich.
Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 12, Ellen Street, Ipswich.
Hon. Sec.—Miss King.

A prominent official for this district, although much opposed to Census resistance, acknowledged last week that "the women had got the Government into a tight corner." Census resistance is being enthusiastically taken up, and many names have already been sent in. The organiser asks members and friends who have not yet communicated with her to do so at once, as it will very much facilitate arrangements. Mr. Laurence Housman is speaking for the W.F.L. at the Co-operative Hall, Ipswich, on March 30, at 8 p.m., on "Census Resistance." Members are asked to do their utmost to attend this meeting. Tickets 1s. and 6d. can be obtained at the shop. The Jumble Sale realised £15 18s. 10d., and was in every way a success, thanks to the large number of contributions and the energetic workers who organised the Sale so excellently. The shop sale has proved a great success, thanks to all who have so generously contributed during the past week. Will those who have not yet sent in their collecting cards please do so as soon as possible.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Cragg, 11, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.

Members and friends will be glad to learn that Miss Dorothy Pethick, of Leicester, is going to undertake the organisation work in Peterborough. She will shortly visit the city, and it is hoped that all sympathisers will come forward to help her. With the close of Self-Denial Week the organisers look forward to having a good balance in hand with which to begin work again. Those members who still have their collecting cards are reminded that they must be sent in before March 28th. It would be impossible to mention by name all those who have so generously helped during the week. Special thanks to Mrs. Fordham, Mrs. Lovett, and Miss Florence Glosop for the work they have done. The stall once again proved a great success, largely owing to the gifts kindly sent by Miss Metcalf, Miss Hill, Miss Turner, Miss Craig, Miss Waddell, Mrs. Buckingham, Miss Case, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Street. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Clayton, 10s.; Miss Craig, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Rice, 1s.; Mrs. Norman, 1s.; Miss Grace Roe, 2s.; Mrs. Pashley, 2s. 6d.; Miss King, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Lovett, 1s.; Mrs. Gith, 1s.; Miss Bowdler, 2s. 10s.; P. Whitel, 2s.; Joseph Patten, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Stanley, 2s.; Miss Harris, 1s.; Miss Weekes, 2s.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—64, Manningham Lane, Phone 1028.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

The "Housewarming" was a great and triumphant success. Members entered into the spirit of it most heartily, and the cleverness shown in the costumes was really wonderful. The first prize for ingenuity went to Miss Florence Roberts, who, attired in a plain dress,

"AZA"

(Regd.)

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE.)

The new patterns of
"AZA" for 1911 are
now being displayed
at your Draper's or
Outfitter's.

They should be examined before you
purchase any material from which to
make Shirt-Blouses, Skirts, Underclothing,
Children's Frocks, Men's Shirts or
Pyjamas. The colourings are new and
tasteful, the material is soft, unshrink-
able and durable.

"AZA" is 30 inches wide,
price 1/4¹/₂ per yard.

If any difficulty in obtaining "AZA,"
patterns and the name of an "AZA" Retailer
may be had from—

WM. HOLLINS & Co., Ltd.,
24, 25, 26, Newgate St., London, E.C.

with apron and sunbonnet, hung with miniature clothes lines, flat-iron, rolling-pin, and various other domestic implements, ironically represented "Woman's Sphere." The subscriptions towards re-decoration fund, with money for sale of cakes, flowers, etc., amounted in all to £2 2s. 4d., which, together with the sums previously received, brings the fund up to £2 19s. 4d. The expense has been greatly lessened by Mrs. Beldon's generosity, who, besides contributing in many other ways, has given all the paint, varnish, stain, stair-rod, curtains, and fittings, and many other necessities too numerous to mention. She is also warmly thanked for all the beautiful and useful things she lent for the housewarming, Miss Millar Wilson, for the flowers, and for acting as M.C., and all members who so generously supplied cakes, and helped in many ways towards the success of the undertaking. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Herbert Scott for designing and stencilling the beautiful shop-window curtain. Members had the delight of a message from Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, expressing her great pleasure with the way in which Bradford has met its responsibilities during the past financial year. Every member is now concentrating on making next Tuesday's demonstration a success, and thus welcoming Miss Vida Goldstein and Mr. Rhonda Williams who is coming from Brighton on purpose to give his opinion on Votes for Women, and to support the Woman's Suffrage Bill.

Tuesday, March 28.—Bradford, St. George's Hall, Miss Vida Goldstein, Rev. T. Rhonda Williams; Chair: Dr. Helena Jones, 8 p.m.

HALIFAX.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

Hon. Sec.—Dr. Helena Jones, 3, Rhododa Avenue. Members are working hard, and are very hopeful of success, for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting next Thursday.

Thursday, March 30.—Halifax, Mechanics' Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Mary Phillips; Chair: Dr. Helena Jones, 8 p.m.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Lowenthal, The Grange. Lady Isabel Margesson has very kindly promised to speak in Huddersfield on Monday, April 3rd. Particulars will be announced next week or they may be had from Miss Lowenthal.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—71, Blackett Street.

Organiser—Miss A. Williams.

Volunteers are needed for an effective poster parade on Saturday, April 1, to advertise Miss Goldstein's meeting on April 7. Will South Shields, Jarrow, Gateshead, and Sunderland send representatives? Stewards for this meeting are also needed. Will every member try to sell a dozen tickets? Miss Lucy Burn's visit was much appreciated, and her most interesting and thoughtful addresses will be long remembered. The second syllabus of Wednesday afternoon lectures is now ready. Miss Mildred Atkinson beginning on March 29 with "How men won their political liberty." She will also speak at the evening meeting. Evasion of the Census is being well taken up.

Tuesday, March 28.—Consett, Independent Labour Party, Miss Annie Williams, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 29.—77, Blackett Street, At Home, Miss Mildred Atkinson, 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Friday, March 31.—South Shields, Victoria Hall, Miss Williams and others, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop—20, Huntriss Row.

Hon. Sec.—Miss S. Gifford, 12, New Queen Street, From: Treas.—Dr. Watson Mackenzie, 5, The Valley.

Mr. Howard Beattie made an original and interesting speech on Wednesday last, he pointed out that Militant Suffragists were people actuated by strong conscientious beliefs, and when the State came up against conscience the State had to give way. There was a good attendance. Anyone wishing to resist the Census please communicate with Miss Mary Mackenzie if unable to risk the fine, and she will make arrangements for them for Census night.

Wednesday, March 29.—13, St. Nicholas Church, At Home, Mrs. Ellen Hicks, 3.30 p.m.; 39, Huntriss Row, Mrs. Ellen Hicks, 3.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 26-28, Chapel Walk, Sheffield. Tel.: Broomhill 449.

Members are urged to attend the important members meeting to be held on Tuesday next. Members' meetings will in future be held weekly in the afternoon (for those who cannot come in the evening), in the evening for those who cannot attend in the afternoon. The day of meeting will be fixed in consultation with members. There will be no public at-home held now until the autumn. Tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's Albert Hall meeting on May 1 are now on sale. Will members kindly take them to sell? It is hoped that members will have an opportunity of meeting Mrs. Pankhurst privately during her visit to Sheffield. Census resisters are invited to communicate with the organiser at 26, Chapel Walk. Mr. Housman's meeting last Monday was most successful, and many people took tickets for the all-night meeting. Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN all over Sheffield are invited to come in touch with the organiser at once. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak in Barnsley Empire on April 30, at 8 p.m. Will sympathisers kindly send names in to the Sheffield office.

Tuesday, March 28.—Important Members' Meeting, 8 p.m.

YORK.

Office—35, Consey Street. Organiser—Miss Key-Jones, Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coultate, 33, Melbourn Street.

Several members have been out with Self-Denial envelopes during the week. York is looking forward expectantly to a visit in the near future from Mrs. Pankhurst. Details of this will be made known as soon as they are definitely arranged. During the absence of the organiser will members kindly communicate on all matters relating to the self-denial efforts, &c., with the hon. secretary?

North-Western Counties.

BIRKENHEAD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. E. Abraham, 2, Kingmead Road, 2.

The fortnightly members' meeting will be held to-day (Friday). Mrs. Mahood will speak on "The Moral Effect of the Struggle for the Vote."

Friday, Mar. 24.—King's Café, 230, Grange Road, Mrs. Mahood, 8 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—28, Berry Street, Tel. 3761 Royal. Organiser—Miss Davies.

The new offices will be ready in a fortnight's time; at present all business is carried on at 28, Berry Street. Full particulars of Census parties will be sent to members and friends who send in their names. It is hoped all members will do their best to make Mr. Joseph Clayton's Meeting in the Hardman Hall a big success. Mrs. Avery would be glad to hear from members willing to sell the paper.

Tuesday, March 28.—Liverpool, Hardman Hall, Joseph Clayton, Esq., Chair: the Rev. Harry Youlton, 8 p.m.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Tel.: 1916 Central. Organiser—Miss Stephenson.

Members are asked to concentrate upon making Miss Goldstein's meeting next Monday a great success. Tickets, 2s. (reserved), 1s., and 6d., can be had through members or at the office. House-to-house billings, billing in the streets and at theatres and big meetings, must be done to-day and to-morrow. More members are needed for chalking parties, poster parades, &c. All Self-Denial cards, together with monies collected, should be sent without fail to 13, St. Ann's Square to-day (Friday), March 24. Members are thanked for their ready response to the call for street canvassers and collectors. An urgent appeal is made for more volunteers for the Paper-selling Campaign. This important work needs sellers to keep steadily and regularly at it, if only for an hour a day. Mrs. Morris has kindly

offered to help with the Whist Drive arrangements (see below). Tickets (1s. 6d.) can be had through any of the members or from the office. Proceeds will go to the Self-Denial Fund. Who will provide refreshments, prizes, extra crockery, and lend cards? Everything should be sent to the office on or before 12 noon on Friday, March 31. All those wishing to evade the Census without incurring any penalty should communicate at once with Miss Stephenson, who has rented a large house in Manchester, and extends a cordial invitation to every woman who can help in this great protest. Guests will incur no liability whatever. The house will be open from 4 p.m. on Sunday, April 2, to 4 p.m. on Monday, April 3. There will be various entertainments, sacred music, recitations, speeches, and (after 12 midnight) a whist drive will take place. Rooms will be set aside for those wishing to sleep. Please bring refreshments, rugs and cushions. Musical friends should bring their instruments. Every evader is asked to make it a solemn duty to bring at least ten women with her.

Friday, March 24.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, Dr. Helena Jones, Miss Jessie Stephenson.
Monday, March 27.—Manchester, Athenaeum Hall, Miss Vida Goldstein, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Chair: Miss Jessie Stephenson, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, March 28.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home.
Friday, March 31.—17, St. Ann's Square, Whist Drive, 7.30 p.m.

PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-THA-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 31, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydrex, Lytham.

Several names have been sent in for Census Resistance. Members are reminded of the Committee At Home to be held on Thursday next (see below). A special programme of music has been arranged by Miss Betty Mayor, and a good attendance of members and friends is desired. Full information will be given about Census resistance, and the great Demonstration in support of the Bill which will be held on April 28, when Lady Stout, Miss Horniman of the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, and Mr. Henry Austin, will speak.

Thursday, March 30.—Office, At Home, Preston Committee, 8 p.m.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—13, Nevill Street.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Ashby.

A well-attended meeting was held in the office on Friday evening. The Census evaders' list was considerably augmented, and one new member was gained. Owing to the expiration of the year's agreement this office must be vacated next month, and so it has been found necessary to look for new premises. A commodious and congenial office was found in Lord Street, and it is hoped to be able to definitely decide on it next week if the monthly guarantee fund reaches the desired amount, it having already met with an enthusiastic response. Will all paper-sellers communicate with Miss Roberts, as more helpers are needed for the Friday and Saturday pitches. Members regret the departure of two of the oldest and most valued members (Misses B. and M. Schofield), who left England last Saturday for the States. A farewell Social was given in their honour, when they were the recipients of a presentation taking the form of a hand-bag and book each.

Friday, March 24. Members' meeting, 7.30, p.m.

WALLASEY.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Mahood, Burgess Bridge; Mrs. F. Heathcote, 21, Martins Lane, Liscard.

Workers are still needed for canvassing women municipal voters; one member has found the work so interesting she has offered to canvass a ward entirely herself. Mrs. Heathcote wishes to draw members' attention to the Liverpool sale of work to be held during the last week in May; suggestions and offers of articles will be gladly welcomed by her. Miss McGhee, "Highbury," Torrington Road has now a fresh supply of literature, badges, etc.

Scotland.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—61, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith, N.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

Last week Mr. Laurence Housman addressed two very appreciative audiences. Very many thanks to Miss Moorhead for a delightful afternoon meeting in her studio. From the chair Miss Moorhead declared her intention to pay no taxes and fill in no Census paper until qualified women had the vote. At the evening meeting Miss Clara Grant, with a few appropriate words, introduced Mr. Housman who made a stirring appeal to those present to resist or evade the Census. Many members declared themselves willing to assist in the protest. The offices will be open all night on April 2, as well as members' houses, and the organisers hope that as many as possible will avail themselves of these opportunities. Will members try to be present at the opening of the Sale to-morrow (see below), and bring friends? Next week must be devoted to working up a good meeting for Miss Vida Goldstein. Members who have not yet taken tickets to sell might call at the office for a supply. Miss Rosa Macdonald has very kindly promised to sing "The March of the Women," assisted by a choir of members and friends.

Friday, Mar. 24.—Blairgowrie, Public Hall, Madame Mahenberg. Chair: Miss Fraser Smith, 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, Mar. 25.—61, Nethergate, Cake and Candy Sale, Lady Isabel Margesson, 12 noon.

Monday, Mar. 27.—Drawing-room meeting, Lady Isabel Margesson. Hostess: Mrs. Bonny, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, Mar. 29.—61, Nethergate, Miss Fraser Smith, Miss McFarlane, 8 p.m.

Friday, Mar. 31.—Drawing-room meeting, Miss Vida Goldstein. Hostess: Miss Clara Grant, 3 p.m. Upper Gillifillan Hall, Miss Vida Goldstein, 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—4, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

Organiser—Miss Lucy Burns, B.A., Tel.: 6182 Central.

Mr. Pettick Lawrence will speak on Thursday next with Miss Vida Goldstein instead of Mr. Cecil Chapman, as previously announced. Members are urged to help with the sale of tickets. Mr. Laurence Housman's meeting last Thursday was large and enthusiastic, and volunteers for Census resistance are growing daily more numerous.

Thursday, Mar. 30.—Livingstone Hall, Miss Vida Goldstein, F. W. Pettick Lawrence, Esq. Chair, Mrs. James Avery, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—502, Sauchiehall Street.

Charing Cross Hall was filled to overflowing last Saturday by an audience which keenly appreciated Mr. Housman's delightful speech. Will all Census resistors please notify Miss Wylie at once in order that no one will be overlooked in Census night's plans. Members are urged to devote all their attention to the Charing Cross Hall meeting on April 4. This is the third and last ticket meeting of the season and must in no way fall behind the other two in results. Glasgow is fortunate in having secured such an early date from Miss Goldstein and must reap the full advantage. Mr. Hugh Franklin's place will be taken by Mr. Victor Duval. Miss A. Williams, to-morrow's speaker, is an eloquent and witty speaker to whom it is a treat to listen. Will members try to bring unconverted friends always to the At Homes which are held every Saturday in the Charing Cross Hall at 3 p.m.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Elocution Mistress—Miss Ross Lee, 48, Ashworth Mansions, Edin Avenue, W.
Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
The Speakers' Class open-air campaign is now in full swing, but members are urged to give more time for speaking in order to make the campaign a really effective one. If every member of the class would undertake to give at least two nights a week for speaking a great many meetings could be arranged. As this is such a splendid opportunity for everyone to come out, it is hoped that all who possibly can will attend the classes, and will start by taking the chair for one of the more experienced speakers. Will all those who are either speaking or chairing at the meetings please take some Votes for Women, Conciliation Bill and Deputation leaflets with them? The leaflets they will be able to obtain from the Speakers' Class. The subject for to-night will be "The Ethics of the Woman Suffrage Movement."

RULES.

1. Members of the Union only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clements Inn, Room 27, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee 3d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

The Private Classes are held at 41, Norfolk Square (Præd Street Station), by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, on Tuesdays at 7.45, on Saturdays at 4 p.m.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 15, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

Members of the Clerks' W.S.P.U. kept Charing Cross Station well supplied with collectors during Self-Denial Week, and results were most satisfactory. Helpers are now needed for chalking parties, and all members of the W.S.P.U. who are engaged in clerical work are asked to write to Miss Maguire or Miss Ayrton, stating what evenings they have free from now until April 1.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Office—Antient Concert Buildings, 61, Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Mrs. Pankhurst has kindly consented to address meetings in Dublin and Belfast on April 5 and 7 respectively, and her visit is awaited with enthusiasm. It is hoped that a meeting at Kingstown will be arranged also, where there is an active body of Suffragettes. Tickets (3s., 2s., and 1s.) now on sale for Dublin meeting, to be held on April 5 in Antient Concert Rooms. Last Tuesday's meeting was largely attended. Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sheehy Skiffington, Miss Sheehy and the Rev. Mr. Duncan were the speakers.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.

Office—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
It has been decided by the Executive Committee that another May Mission shall be held during the first week in May, and that the League shall organise a Church Congress Campaign in the autumn at Stoke-on-Trent on much the same lines as last year at Cambridge. Drawing-room chairing will take place 10 p.m., Friday, March 24, at 3 p.m., at The Olive, Wickenham Hill. Speakers: Miss Gaden and Rev. C. Hensell; on Thursday, March 30, 3.15 p.m., at Mrs. Shewell Cooper's, 2, Warwick Avenue, Paddington, Speaker:

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Mrs. S. ASSER
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Becoming Little STRAW CAPOTE
(Illustrated),
Trimmed with Roses, and made in all Colours. At the Special Price of **5/11**



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SOAP WORKS, LONDON.

Mrs. A. J. Webb; and on Friday, March 31, at Mrs. Grey's, 34, Leadbroke Square, W. Speakers: Dr. Leslie Fairfield and Rev. O. Hinscliff. The remaining Lenten Addresses by Rev. O. Hinscliff will be given as follows at St. Mary's Paddington Green, at 8.30 p.m.: March 23, The Poor; March 30, The Unfit; April 6, The Profligate. On April 4 there will be a League Service at St. Mary's Church, Warwick. Preacher: Ven. Archdeacon Bescot. The Rev. Claude Hinscliff will conduct a Quiet Day on Thursday in Passion Week, April 6; Holy Communion, 7.30 and 8; Addresses, 11 a.m., 1.15, 3, and 6 p.m.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 1214.
President: Mrs. Forbes Robertson.
Organising Secretary: Miss Joan Dagdale.

The Members' Meeting will be held on Friday, March 31, at the New Reform Club, 10, Adelphi Terrace, at 3 p.m. Subject is "That the Stage Conception of Woman is Conventional and Inadequate." Mr. Frederick Whelen, founder of the Stage Society and author of "London Government," will take the affirmative, and Mr. George Calderon, the well known Anti-Suffragist and playwright, will oppose him. Chair: Mrs. J. B. Pagan. Miss Cicely Hamilton has promised (engagements permitting) to join in the discussion afterwards, and it is hoped that members and their friends will come and support the resolution, as it must be carried. Thanks to Miss Ada Wright for her generous contribution of 30s., and to Miss Grace Crombie for 7s. 6d. towards the East-End meetings. The first one is fixed for March 30 at Bow Baths Hall, with Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., in the chair, and Miss Georgina Brackenbury as speaker.

WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

A reception will be held at the Richelieu Palace Hotel, Oxford Street, on March 28, at 3.30. Miss Cicely Hamilton will take the chair, and Mrs. Alec Tweedie, a newcomer to the ranks of the Suffragists, will receive the guests. The speakers include the Right Hon. the Earl Russell and Miss C. Nina Boyle, who is president of the Women's Enfranchisement League at Johannesburg. Mr. Frank Witty has kindly consented to entertain the guests with some of his delightful song-parodies.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Organiser: Miss Helen Ogston.
Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

The mid-Norfolk campaign is in full swing. A big meeting will be held in Attleborough and drawing room meetings are promised. This Society has decided to open a second campaign in the Maldon division of Essex. Money and helpers are urgently needed. Will members please note that introductions to Suffragists in that neighbourhood would be invaluable to the organisers. The office was crowded to overflowing last Tuesday to hear Mrs. Hylton Dale on "Where shall she live." The Hon. Mrs. Forbes took the chair and made a charming speech and Mrs. Mansel also spoke. On Tuesday, March 28, Dr. Cobb will speak in the office and Lady Low will be hostess.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Rev. Edward Clark, 1, Burns Road, Harlesden, London, N.W. Hon. Cor. Sec.—Miss Hatty Baker, 38, Harrington Villas, Hove.

Coming events include (a) a meeting in the Rectory Road Congregational Church, Stoke Newington, on Tuesday, April 11, at 8 p.m. Among the speakers are Mr. Philip Snowden and Rev. C. Fleming Williams, minister of the Church. (b) A devotional meeting in connection with the second reading of George Kemp's Bill. (c) Business meeting in May of Free Church League, date and place to be announced later. (d) Inaugural meeting of Penzance Branch on March 29, at the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Bockenhall Road, Penzance, 3 p.m. Speaker: Rev. A. Johnson (chairman). Rev. Ernest J. Barson, Mrs. Sambrook, and Rev. Edward Clark, Organizing Secretary F.C.L. The Croydon Branch F.C.L. is taking part in a deputation with eight other Croydon societies to the Croydon Town Council. Miss Pickworth Kenmore, Dyke Road, Brighton, is Steward Captain for the League. She will be glad to add to her list of those willing to steward at meetings in any part of the country. Will those willing kindly send name and address to her?

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Central Office: 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Third Floor left). Hours 10 to 5, or by appointment with The Secretary, Mrs. Kington Parkes.

On Thursday evening, March 16, a good public meeting was held at Uxbridge Town Hall. The speakers were Mrs. Kington Parkes and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, with the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield in the chair. This meeting was entirely given and arranged by Miss Raleigh, a member of the Women's Tax Resistance League.

An orchestral concert will be given at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, May 2, by Miss May Mukle, assisted by the New Symphony Orchestra. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Basil Tozer, 15, Pond Place, Onslow Square, S.W., and at Queen's Hall.

At a recent meeting in Carnarvon of the local branch of the South Wales Women's Temperance Union it was unanimously decided to send a resolution to Mr. Lloyd George expressing the desire of the meeting for Woman Suffrage as a necessary weapon for temperance reform.

SPRING CLEANING.

New that the Spring is with us and the days to be devoted to the annual spring cleaning actually decided upon, the housewife will be well advised to save much of the trouble and worry of spring cleaning by sending shabby carpets, rugs, curtains, cushion covers, &c., right away out of the house to be cleaned and dyed. Many an article, provided the actual fabric is intact, can be cleaned to look practically like new at a fraction of its original cost, or if faded can be dyed to almost any desired colour. A firm to be specially recommended is Messrs. Clark and Co., of 14, Hallcroft-road, Bedford. Established over 100 years, their works are equipped with all the most modern appliances for effectively handling articles of every description. Their charges are moderate, and nothing but the best work is turned out, whilst they pay carriage one way on everything. Ask them to send you their price list, they will be pleased to do so.

CHIVERS' SOAP.

For carpets and rugs which must be cleaned at home there is nothing better, cheaper, or handier than Chivers' Carpet Soap. Those of our readers who do not know this soap should make its acquaintance at once. Its effect on the carpet is marvellous, eradicating the dirt and stains and restoring the original colour without in any way damaging the fabric. The application of the soap is very simple, just a little of the soap, a damp cloth and the matter is accomplished. A sample ball of soap may be had by sending 3d in stamps to F. Chivers and Co., Soap Works, Bath.

AZA.

How many a disappointment would be saved to women if, when buying new clothes, more attention were given to the quality of the materials chosen. Good cut and style, important though they be, are wasted on material of which the colouring and texture are unreliable. When buying or ordering new things readers should insist on seeing samples of Aza, a material we can strongly recommend for lightness, softness, and durability. It has too, the rare quality of ability to stand washing and cleaning without shrinking. Aza may be obtained in all the new shades and in a wide range of designs. Its price is exceedingly moderate, is 4½d. a yard, and the material will give the utmost satisfaction made up into skirts, blouses, costumes, ladies', children's, and men's day and night underwear. The latest spring patterns of Aza may be seen at all good class drapers and outfitters, and should readers have any difficulty in obtaining them a postcard to Wm. Hollins, 24, Newgate-street, London, E.C., will bring a prompt reply.

Readers who are anxious to get a smart new coat and skirt for Spring wear are reminded that Alfred Day, 51 and 52, Park Street, Regent's Park, can supply excellent coats and skirts in the latest style at exceedingly moderate prices. This firm, one of the steadiest of our advertisers can be depended upon for good work, reasonable prices and speedy delivery of the goods ordered. Alfred Day makes a special feature of orders through the post, and readers who are unable to make a personal visit to his showrooms can rely upon a perfect fit if sample bodice be sent him. Patterns, designs, and full instructions for self-measurement will be supplied to any reader.

Mrs. Asser, 8-9, Burlington Arcade, has some striking bargains in spring costumes, blouses, and blouse robes. Smartly cut blouse robes in the newest colours are to be had from 6s. each. Spring blouses, of which Mrs. Asser can do or a large variety, are equally cheap. The dainty selection of millinery, hats to match the costume or in contrasting colours, motor bonnets and neat styles for travelling should be seen to be appreciated. Mrs. Asser will be pleased to send readers a catalogue of styles and prices.

SPRING PATTERNS.

A well-known firm—the Bradford Manufacturing Co., Bradford, have a special offer to make to our readers. They have ready the whole of their new spring goods, and on application will dispatch to readers a large box of patterns of silk, tweeds, serge, alpaca, &c., with a wide range of all that is newest in colouring and design. The goods are all-British made, the prices per yard are given on all the patterns, and, in addition, prices are quoted for garments made to measure from any pattern selected. Readers should send for a box of these samples, and judge prices and quality for themselves.

W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' SUCCESSES.

A Russian dance competition was recently held in Clifton amongst Miss Nora Gough's pupils. The prize offered was a Russian costume, and the winner had not only to be judged as the best dancer, but also had to be judged as to her interpretation of the spirit of the dance. The prize was unanimously awarded to Miss Dorothy Tuckett, a young W.S.P.U. member, who interpreted the dance in the sense of a woman pleading and struggling for her emancipation. It will be remembered that Miss Tuckett also scored a great success in her dance "Camargo" last November, when Miss Craig presented the "Pageant of Great Women" at the Prince's Theatre, Bristol. At the annual competitive meeting of the Bristol Operative Telephone Society, held on March 2, for writing an essay on the work generally, Miss Winifred Simmons, of Group 5, was awarded the first prize, which consisted of a complete volume of Longfellow's works. Miss Simmons is also a W.S.P.U. member, and one of Bristol's best workers.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

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